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No. 2159



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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES URGED TO ADMIT MORE YOUNG MEMBERS

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 79 pp 16-18

[Article by Major General Dinh Van Tuy, deputy political officer of the Armed People's Public Security Forces: "Increase the Number of Young Party Members in the Armed People's Public Security Forces"]

[Excerpt] As we enter a new period, our people throughout the country must both strive to build a prosperous socialist fatherland and uphold revolutionary vigilance and combat readiness in order to thwart every expansionist and aggressive plot of the Beijing reactionary clique, the imperialists and other reactionary forces, while at the same time fulfilling the international proletarian task. Being the powerful tool of violence of proletarian dictatorship, the Armed People's Public Security Forces (APPSF) have the task of remaining vigilant and ready to thwart any protest of the enemy of the class and nation, maintaining political security and social order and defending the sovereignty and territorial borders of the fatherland. At present, in the face of the situation in which the Chinese reactionaries colluding with the imperialists and international reactionaries and along with their lackeys are plotting the total destruction of our country's revolution in all military, political, economic and diplomatic fields; hampering the socialist construction of our people, with the hope to weaken and annex our country; and carrying out the expansionist and aggressive plot in Southeast Asia and throughout the world, the task of the APPSF becomes heavier and more complex everyday and requires that, in addition to providing the technical means, we have a strong body of cadres and combatants so as to guarantee, under any circumstances, the brilliant fulfillment of the task assigned to it by the party and people. These are the men who are properly organized and educated, receive tight command and leadership, have a deep love for their socialist country, have a firm stand on social classes, keen political understanding, a high concept of organization, discipline and sense of responsibility, firmness, courage, pure revolutionary qualities and morality, good health and enthusiasm, good cultural background and scientific and technical knowledge, wisdom, creativity and sound professional capabilities, and thus are capable of fulfilling on their own initiative and under the most complex and decisive circumstances any task in full compliance with the line, views and position of the party.

A fact that has a decisive significance is to strive to strengthen and raise the quality of the ranks of party members, to help them to be really the leadership nucleus and at the same time to actively increase the number of party members and to quickly supplement all units with new elements, young party members in order to provide the party with a new fighting power. By recognizing the necessity and importance of enlarging the party, in the last 6 months many party organizations like the ones in Tan Trao, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; the border guard officers school; and such provinces as Quang Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Ha Tuyen, etc. were doing that job very well. However, at present many components and basic units still have a low percentage of party members and small leadership forces; meanwhile, the job of enlarging the party is being done very slowly, with some units failing to add even a single new party member to their ranks for years -- this will have an adverse effect on the struggling spirit of the young and limit the quality and results of the work. In this situation, the party committee echelons in the APPSF, particularly at the basic level, must have positive plans to actively boost the party membership down to platoons, squads, stations, work units, professional and specialized components and important production units.

In the APPSF the youths account for 85.5 percent, with the Youth Union members alone accounting for as much as 69.2 percent. In the units that carry on the direct combat task and regular work, the great majority is the youths. Furthermore, the youths are a group of young healthy people having the determination to move forward and to go after progress in accordance with the party's ideals and having good cultural background, scientific and technical knowledge and political understanding. As a result, the youths are an abundant source of supplements and a strong reserve force to enlarge the party with and to train cadres of all levels. Being the representative of collective interests and collective ownership right, the communist school of the youths and the reliable reserve force of the party, from the Youth Union organization, the APPSF leadership echelons will select the active elements and the most outstanding and representative persons to supplement the ranks of party members and cadres so as to build the force stronger and stronger and to move toward becoming a regular and modern one. Thus speaking about building the force, training people and building the party in the APPSF means speaking first of all about providing the youths with training and advanced training, helping the Youth Union organization and members to really become the communist organization and the young communists who deserve being the successors and brilliantly fulfill the revolutionary undertaking of the party in the APPSF.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRAINING OF RESERVE OFFICERS AND NCO'S EMPHASIZED

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP [HIGHER AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION] in Vietnamese No 9-10, Sep-Oct 79 pp 4-7

[Talk by Nguyen Dong Han, Head of the Schools Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "On Training Reserve Officers and NCO's"]

[Text] (Editorial Staff Note: The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee recently held a conference in Ha Bac to draw the Union's experiences in carrying out tasks in schools. Sen Col Nguyen Duong Han, Head of the Schools Department of the Ministry of National Defense, attended the conference and expressed his views on the training of reserve officers and NCO's in colleges and vocational middle schools. Following are extracts of his talk. The title is given by the editorial staff.)

On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, may I offer you some ideas about the training the students of colleges and vocational middle schools into reserve officers and NCO's. In our opinion, this problem is closely related to the educational and training task in schools; though a fundamental, long-range problem, it has become an urgent one in view of the present tense situation in our country.

The law on military obligation signed by president Ho on 28 April 1960 stated: "The military training of students of colleges and vocational middle schools falls within the educational program set forth by the government." The 28 December 1961 Decree No 219/CP of the Council of Ministers stipulated: "Military training must become a principal subject of study in colleges and vocational middle schools. College students will be trained according to an officers' training program and students of vocational middle schools trained according to an NCO training program."

Concerning the training period, "reserve officers, reserve technical NCO's, reserve technical soldiers and persons selected for reserve officers' training will participate in military training 25 days each year."

In compliance with the state regulations, in the past, a number of colleges have, in some measure, proceeded with the training of reserve officers; however, instead of completely carrying out this task, they have stopped after providing a general military training which lasts eight weeks during the whole curriculum. They are the Polytechnic College, the University, the Mining-Geology College, the Pharmaceutics College and so forth... Because of the war circumstances and mainly because of an insufficient understanding of this task, the various agencies, levels, sectors, colleges, advanced schools and vocational middle schools have not closely coordinated with the army with the result that the general systems established by the state concerning training, graduation recognition, the bestowal of military ranks on officers, registration, management and so forth have not been fully implemented.

The building of a reserve force, in general, and the training of reserve officers, in particular, is a major task. All countries have paid attention to the strategic importance of this task because it aims at closely combining economy and national defense and preparing all national potentials for the possibilities of war.

To be able to take the initiative in engaging in a war, all countries have usually paid attention to the following three principal tasks:

1. Preparing the armed forces.
2. Economic preparations.
3. Preparing the people ideologically.

Let us deal now with the problem of "preparing the armed forces for the eventuality of war."

Preparing the armed forces is aimed at:

1. Making the armed forces strong enough to defeat the aggressor, to deal him strong blows, to take the initiative in strategy, to win victory at the soonest and, if necessary, to wage a protracted war.
2. Securing the ability to firmly stand in the face of the enemy's massive attacks and to maintain a favorable political state, a high morale and the determination to win victory.

To meet the abovementioned two requirements in matters of army building, the best way is to constantly maintain in peacetime a standing force with great combat capabilities and the necessary numerical strength and able to win victory and achieve basic goals during the initial stage of war without requiring troop replacements.

However, to maintain such a military force is beyond the economic capacity of any country, even those with the strongest potentials. Therefore, all countries can only maintain a suitable standing military force in peacetime with the following objectives:

1. Ability to quickly repel enemy surprise attacks.
2. Rapidly increasing the intensity of the first counteroffensives and attacks.

The remaining force is under the form of a reserve scattered in other sectors and activity organizations in society. If war breaks out, the state will quickly mobilize the reserve and send the reserve military corps to combat.

The following few examples will show us the important role of the reserve force:

In only the first 10 days of the Soviet-German hostilities during World War II, the Soviet Union and fascist Germany engaged 70 to 80 percent of their ground forces and 100 percent of their air force.

On 22 June 1941, the German fascists began to attack the Soviet Union. Only 7 days after, on 29 June, the Soviet Union had to move the reserve corps of the general headquarters to the frontline to participate in the fight.

In late 1941 when the enemy advanced to the threshold of Moscow, the Soviet Union was obliged to send out 194 infantry divisions and brigades belonging to the reserve (about 2 million men) to intercept the enemy. It was in that area that the Soviet Union smashed the blitzkrieg plan of the German fascists and created opportunities for the Red Army to shift to the counter-offensive.

In summer 1942, the Soviet Union engaged 6 army groups, 51 infantry divisions and brigades, 9 tank groups and corps and a cavalry corps of the strategic reserve (about 3 million men) to restore the southwest strategic battle front.

In early 1943, after gaining the strategic initiative, the Soviet Union shifted to the offensive by using 8 infantry groups, 9 tank groups, 9 cavalry divisions and 7 armored corps of the strategic reserve (about 3.5 million men).

In 1943 alone, the Soviet Union mobilized 7.69 million men to form strategic reserve units to replenish the army, to send to the various battle fronts and to serve in national defense production.

The realities in the Soviet Union show us that only if an army is backed by a strong strategic reserve organized into units and only if these units are used in time can one create possibilities of rapidly restoring and firmly maintaining the strategic initiative and shifting to the counter-offensive and attacks to win victory.

The Soviet Union assessed the situation as follows: "Though the Red Army suffered great losses in numerical strength on the battle front especially at the beginning of the war, the fact that the reserve force had been prepared made it possible to quickly increase the troop strength and to ceaselessly compensate for the losses incurred by the armed forces." The [Soviet] comrades also affirmed: "The strategic groups enabled the Soviet army to launch attacks at a high rate, to rapidly move its defensive organization and to successfully break through the enemy strategic battle fronts. This was because the Soviet Command had a sufficient number of strategic reserve units at its disposal and used these forces."

Thus, to successfully wage war, each country must have a strong reserve force which has undergone adequate military training and the preparation of this reserve force must be considered as an integral part of the task of building the armed forces. The problem of building the reserve force is highly significant and important not only militarily but also from the points of view of economy, national construction and improvement of the people's life. Therefore, for their sake, almost all countries are deeply concerned about the building of a reserve force.

In building the reserve force, it is vitally important to prepare a sufficient number of officers for all branches, arms and specialized and technical sectors. The number of officers demobilized each year must be inscribed in the registration list of reserve officers. Since this number is very small compared with mobilization requirements, the contingent of junior reserve officers to be formed in peacetime will be composed mostly of yearly demobilized NCO's, college graduates and cadres of specialized and technical sectors having skills that closely fit national defense requirements.

In the German Democratic Republic, beside the long-term training of officers, the officers system is also implemented in the following manner according to the time factor.

1. Students of the 12-year general education system are admitted into officers' training schools where they will undergo training for a year after which they will be conferred the rank of second-lieutenant. They will then join the army for 2 years and will be demobilized, transferred to colleges for study and considered as reserve officers. (They will not be allowed to stay in the army even if they volunteer to.)

2. Colleges have the duty to train graduated students into reserve officers.

The GDR considers this the best method to ensure a sufficient number of cadres needed by the standing army, to create an abundant source of officers and to closely coordinate economy with national defense.

The Soviet Union has regularly applied the following formulas:

1. Train not-yet-demobilized NCO's into officers to register in the reserve class.
2. Train college graduates into reserve officers. Every year, a system is implemented by which reserve officers who are college students are mobilized into the army for a 2- or 3-year service after which they will be transferred to the reserve force.
3. The Soviet Union has created a source of reserve officers and technical NCO's very satisfactorily through the agency of the volunteers association in support of the army and navy.

As for the U.S. army, in 1970 its ground force needed 31,120 junior officers but trained only about 720 regular ones (2.3 percent); it trained college students into some 16,400 reserve officers (52 percent), turned NCO's into 8,000 officers (25.7 percent) and mobilized about 6,000 government officials (19.3 percent). All college students and mobilized officials serve a fixed number of years of duty and will then be transferred to the reserve officer class. The United States considers this the most "economical" way to provide training and to combine the state with the army and the economy with national defense in both peace and war times...

Our country is faced with the danger of aggression by the Peking reactionaries. They are frantically preparing for war, conniving with imperialist forces and inducing reactionary elements in Indochina and certain Southeast Asian countries to promote their dark plots.

At present, the enemy has great military potentials and a large standing army (4 millions) and is situated beside us. Using only the army to fight such an enemy is not enough: the entire people's strength must be employed to fight him. Therefore, building a reserve force is a very important task in which training reserve officers is a key element. We must have a contingent of reserve officers always ready to promote the expansion of the armed forces and the setting up of reserve corps with all branches and arms to be mobilized when war breaks out.

Colleges and vocational middle schools have great potentials to carry out the task of building a force composed of reserve officers and a contingent of reserve technical NCO's. In addition to training scientific and technical cadres for national construction, colleges have also the duty to train these cadres into reserve officers and reserve technical NCO's for

the benefit of the armed forces. This group of youths with a high revolutionary enthusiasm and a scientific and technical knowledge will be qualified to assimilate any new progress in modern military science and technology.

The Ministry of National Defense has the duty to closely coordinate with the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and other ministries, general departments and sectors having colleges and middle schools to implement Decree No 219 of the Council of Ministers and Directive No 200 of the premier of the government on the training of college students and vocational middle school students into reserve officers and reserve technical NCO's with the aim of improving the military and political knowledge of students, heightening their sense of responsibility and readying them for joining the army, accepting and brilliantly carrying out all tasks entrusted by the party and army and going anywhere as required by the fatherland.

Our efforts must be geared to educating and training students of colleges, advanced schools and vocational middle schools into cadres with good political qualities, adequate specialized aptitudes and the combatant's capacities so that they may join the entire army and people in satisfactorily carrying out the two tasks of building and defending the country, thus worthily inheriting the undertaking bequeathed by their predecessors.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

DONG NAI MILITIA TRAINING--Since early this year, Dong Nai Province has conducted nearly 30 training courses for about 2,000 military cadres of districts, villages, factories and agencies who will be the core force in training various militia platoons and companies. [BK101452 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK]

CUU LONG DRAFT--Youths of draft age in Cuu Long Province are registering for military service. Over the past 9 months, thousands of youths have been inducted into the army. Youths in many districts have volunteered to join the army for national defense. [BK101452 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Oct 79 BK]

BEN TRE EMULATION DRIVE--An emulation drive was launched in Ben Tre Province to mobilize youths to join the militia and self-defense forces and to actively engage in productive labor in order to fulfill obligations to the state and maintain combat readiness. As an immediate task, the province is striving to fulfill the third recruiting phase and to sow from 45,000 to 50,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. [BK101423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 30 Oct 79 BK]

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS' REHABILITATION--Hanoi, 30 Nov--Since its founding in 1976, the school for the youth to build a new life run by the Ho Chi Minh City Communist Youth Union, has received almost 10,000 victims of social vices under the old regime. Almost 7,000 of them have completed rehabilitation courses and are starting a new life. Many have become cadres of the school while the others joined the young labor volunteers force, worked at rubber plantations, or returned to their families. A new program has been applied. After the first 6 months, for cure of diseases and drug addiction, the trainees will take part in labor and receive wages according to the amount done. They will also enjoy social benefits as public employees do. To be economically self-sufficient, the school has set up three logging camps and a farm in Dong Nai Province and on Ho Chi Minh City's outskirts. Some 500 former trainees are working at the Tan Phu logging camp. At the Duyen Hai farm on the city's outskirts, 800 other former trainees are experimentally raising brackish-water fish and planting coconut and pine trees. [Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV ARMY PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR

BK030820 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 79 pp 1, 4 BK

[Editorial: "Great Strength of International Solidarity"]

[Text] An important event took place in Moscow on 3 November 1978--the signing of the Vietnam-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, opening up a new, magnificent stage of development in the relations of friendly cooperation between the peoples of the two fraternal socialist countries. In the implementation of this treaty over the past year, the friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have been enhanced and developed in a comprehensive manner. Thanks to substantial and effective Soviet assistance, our people have enjoyed more favorable conditions for building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

In the course of struggling for national independence and socialism, the promotion of solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries constitutes a basic policy of our party and state. The Soviet Union, the most powerful socialist country, has always taken the lead in the struggle against the imperialist and international reactionary forces, thus greatly contributing to the revolutionary struggles of various nations. The Soviet people have engaged in many great wars, smashed many military adventures of various aggressive forces, and shouldered many heavy international obligations. Following the heroic victory of the Soviet Union in World War II, a series of socialist countries have come into existence, forming a world system of socialist countries. Over the past 30 years, the history of the world has fast developed with the three epochal revolutionary currents constantly developing their offensive power and winning numerous and very important victories. The Cuban revolution was successful in raising the socialist banner in the Western hemisphere. Also successful were the Lao, Kampuchean, Angolan, Afghan, PDRY and Nicaraguan revolutions, constituting heavy blows to imperialism and colonialism, old and new. Performing its lofty international obligations, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have constantly and strongly supported and assisted the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

With the forming and growth of the world system of socialism--the decisive factor in the growth of the society of man in the present era and a firm foundation for the revolutionary struggle of the world's people--the history of international relations has turned another page. A new kind of international cooperation qualitatively different from all previous kinds of relations has emerged. There no longer exists the kind of unequal relations of "big fish swallows up small fish" created by a desire to earn profits and by the boundless ambitions of the monopolistic capitalist class. The relations among the socialist countries brightly reflect the comradeship, equality, and friendship among those peoples who have regained control of their countries and their own destinies. Socialist countries, led by the vanguard party of the working class, share the same nature and the same noble revolutionary objectives and ideals. They have constantly struggled for the happiness and prosperity of their respective peoples as well as for the rapid growth of the world system of socialism. It is in this spirit that national interests and international obligations are substantially bound together in a uniform and perfect fashion. Showing respect for national interests as well as for the common interests of the whole system of socialism, constantly struggling for the happiness and prosperity of the people of one's own country and showing respect for the common interests of the whole system of socialism in the interests of the success of the revolutions of other nations constitute a very fine character and brightly reflect the many principles of proletarian internationalism. Experiences obtained from history show that as capitalism is an international force, to defeat it we must have an international workers alliance and the broad solidarity of all revolutionary forces in our times. A revolution cannot achieve total and thorough victory if it is separated from the international solidarity movement and from the common struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The imperialists and the international reactionaries are striving to distort and undermine the spirit of international solidarity which has found together the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and the various revolutionary movements in the world. At the same time, they are frantically colluding with one another in brazenly interfering in the internal affairs of various countries. They have used the label of economic and military aid to exert pressure on other countries and have used the subterfuge of cultural, scientific and technological exchanges to dupe or drive the latter into their orbit. They are frantically using their mammoth propaganda machinery to sow division and to denigrate the assistance based on comradeship of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries to the revolutions of various nations. It is for these reasons that maintaining and constantly developing the international socialist solidarity and resolutely struggling to thwart all the devious and sabotage plots and acts of the imperialists and the international reactionaries are the most important tasks of the world's communist and workers movement.

[BK291543] The unswerving foreign policy of our party and state consists in constantly consolidating the comradeship, confidence and cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union--the bulwark of peace and socialism--and other fraternal socialist countries and in striving to consolidate the solidarity and unanimity of views within the international communist and

workers movement. Vietnam is part of the world revolution. We know full well that every victory of the Vietnamese revolution is closely connected to the sympathy and support of the working people and nations in the world, especially the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. On the other hand, while fulfilling their historic duties to their nation, our people have directly contributed to the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples, to strengthening of the forces of socialism and of the international workers movement, and to the struggle of nations for independence and freedom.

Following the historic victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance struggle, our people have embarked on building socialism under many particularly difficult conditions. Proceeding from a colonial and semifeudalist country and bypassing the stage of capitalist development, Vietnam has had to build a socialist society from the grassroots to the highest levels, to create a new production force and new production relations, and to build a new economy and new men. Just emerging from a horrible war, our people, who have not yet enjoyed any days of peace, again had to fight two successive wars of aggression waged by the Beijing big-nation hegemonists in the southwestern and northern border areas. Upholding their traditional patriotism and their independent and sovereign spirit and enjoying the solidarity and strong support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and progressives all over the world, our people have successfully overcome all serious ordeals, firmly protected the fatherland and pushed socialist construction forward.

A new, wide horizon has opened up before our people. As an official member of CEMA--the largest and an active and creative international organization--Vietnam has participated in the council's international cooperation programs, which provide favorable conditions for us to exploit our rich national potential and to fully and effectively use the material and technical assistance of the fraternal countries in order to accelerate socialist construction.

The Vietnam-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation is a highpoint in the development of comprehensive relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It has directly strengthened the forces of both countries and contributed to further consolidating the forces of the world socialist system. We resolve to fulfill our obligations to the Soviet Union and fraternal countries in CEMA for the vigorous growth of our country as well as the world socialist system.

Frightened by the strength of international solidarity of the Vietnamese and world revolutions and faced with the ever-consolidated and developed militant solidarity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the imperialists and international reactionaries, especially the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists, are resorting to every odious divisive and sabotage trick in order to lower Vietnam's prestige in the world. However, Soviet-Vietnamese militant solidarity is noble and shining, and our cause is a just one which no reactionary force can distort or sabotage. In close solidarity with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and fraternal countries and friends throughout the world, our people will certainly and successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland, making worthy contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world peoples.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

AID FROM IRAQI PEOPLE--Hanoi, 10 Nov--Aziz Sharif, secretary general of the Iraqi Peace and Solidarity Committee, has handed to the Vietnamese Embassy in Baghdad 20,000 dollars collected by the Iraqi people for Vietnam's reconstruction. [Text] [Hanoi VAN in English 0720 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW]

ARRIVAL OF GDR AID--Hanoi, 15 Nov--The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries, the Committee for the Reception of Foreign Aid, and the Communist Party Committee and the People's Committee of Haiphong held a ceremony in the port city last Tuesday to receive two shipments of "emergency aid for 1979" from the German Democratic Republic. The aid consists of almost 20,000 tons of food, medicines, plastic sheeting, blankets, trucks, etc... carried by the GDR ships George Handke and Henningsdorf to Haiphong Port. It is part of the 1979 program of aid given by the GDR people to help the Vietnamese people overcome the difficulties caused by the Chinese expansionists "war against Vietnam's six northern border provinces last February. Among those present at the reception ceremony were Dr Tran Duy Hung, member of the presidium of the Solidarity and Friendship Committee; GDR ambassador Klaus Zorn, and representatives of the GDR Commerce and Navigation Office in Vietnam. [Text] [OW160527 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW]

NORWEGIAN AID--Hanoi, 19 Nov--The Norwegian Parliament approved in Oslo 15 November a program of aid to Vietnam, which is worth 50 million Norwegian krona. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW]

CEMA ELECTRONICS AID--Hanoi, 26 Nov--The Permanent Commission for Radio and Electronics Industries under the Council for Mutual Economic Aid has adopted, at its 37th meeting in Budapest, a resolution on helping develop Vietnam's electronics industry. The commission will also supply Vietnam with necessary communications equipment. [Text] [OW262141 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW]

NORWEGIAN-BUILT TUGBOAT--Hanoi, 27 Nov--A tugboat built by Norway for the Vietnam General Department of Oil and Natural Gas under a program of economic cooperation between the two countries, was launched at Tonsberg (Norway) last week. Present on this occasion were the Mayor of Tonsberg

and directors and deputy directors of various Norwegian shipyards. Vietnamese officials present included Ambassador Nguyen Dinh Thanh and Tran Van Thanh representing the General Department of Oil and Natural Gas. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the completion of the tugboat and the wish for enhancement of the friendship and economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW271703 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW]

GDR BUILDING AID--Hanoi, 1 Dec--An agreement was signed in Geneva last Thursday between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic concerning the latter's building for Vietnam a meteorological research station. The agreement was signed by Vo Anh Tuan, Vietnam's permanent representative at the UN offices and International Organizations in Geneva, on behalf of the Vietnam government. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1033 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW]

ASSISTANCE TO LAOS--Hanoi, 1 Dec--An agreement has been signed between Vinh Phu Province, north of Hanoi, and the Lao Province of Luang Namtha on assistance to the latter province in carrying out a number of construction projects. The projects include a farm tools factory, a number of irrigation works, hospitals, schools, and a public address system. Vinh Phu will also supply Luang Namtha with more than 100 tons of consumer goods. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' GREETES OPENING OF VIETNAM SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

BK291313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Editorial NHAN DAN 28 November: "We Wish the Fourth Congress of the Vietnam Socialist Party Fine Success"]

[Text] Today the Vietnam Socialist Party [VSP] opened its Fourth Congress. Together with the people in the entire country, the communists cordially convey to our fraternal socialist comrades their warmest greetings.

Born of the stirring revolutionary movement in the wake of August general uprising, the VSP has, over the past decades, united closely with the Vietnam Communist Party, the Vietnam Democratic Party and the mass organizations affiliated to the United National Front, and unyieldingly struggled against the imperialist aggressors, for national independence, freedom and socialism.

Going through the years of arduous fighting and through all ordeals, the VSP has constantly upheld its revolutionary will and, unswervingly, together with all our people and soldiers, advanced steadily along the glorious path of our fatherland and people.

During the 30-year resistance against French and U.S. aggressions as well as in the recent national defense war against the Chinese reactionaries, the comrades of the VSP have participated in all fields of activity--political, military, diplomatic, cultural, educational and scientific and technical--thus positively contributing to the common victories of the nation and people.

In the socialist revolution, the VSP has done its best to contribute to the building of the new regime, the new economy, new culture and the new man. Many party cadres have made valuable contributions in performing their duties.

The VSP fully approves of the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the VSP, which provides for the building of Vietnam into a prosperous and powerful country. The VSP fully endorses our country's foreign policy of comprehensive solidarity with the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, and of opposition to the reactionary circle within the Chinese

leadership in its collusion with imperialism, the dangerous and direct enemy of the Vietnamese people at present.

The VSP is concentrating the intellect and strength of the entire party on contributing to the implementation of the immediate tasks of our national revolution. The VSP members include revolutionary intellectuals living and working among various social strata, uniting with them as assisting one another in building the country, a new life and new intellectuals.

The VSP has a long history and a glorious revolutionary tradition. Its undertaking is closely connected with that of the nation and people.

We firmly believe that in the new stage of the revolution, the VSP will make still bigger contributions to the common victory of the Vietnamese revolution. The Fourth Party Congress will surely prepare all conditions for its new contributions and for new victories.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONFERENCE ON MODEL LAW ABIDING UNITS HELD IN THAI BINH

BK290312 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 79 p 4 BK

[Text] VNA--Between 31 October and 2 November in Thai Binh Province, the People's Supreme Procuratorate held a conference to review the movement to establish progressive law-abiding units, which has been pursued by the sector in the northern provinces since 1974, and to discuss measures to continue to carry out the movement from now until 1980.

To date, progressive law-abiding units have been established in 27 provinces and cities and many districts, thus setting an example for other establishments and sectors in these localities. Thanks to the establishment of progressive law-abiding units, these localities have been able to limit or prevent such cases of violation of state policies and laws as occupying land and ricefields illegally, using funds improperly, distributing goods unfairly, delaying payment of collective and state loans, and holding lavish parties. Most of the villages, cooperatives and detachments which have been assigned to build piloted progressive law-abiding units were weak and the local cadres and people were beset with worries. Thanks to the establishment of progressive law-abiding units, various party, administration and mass organizations, cooperatives, stores and enterprises have been consolidated, enabling them to develop the effectiveness of their organizational apparatus. Many units have been classified as progressive in terms of production, official assignment and welfare organization.

However, apart from these strong points, there are still some shortcomings. For example, because certain localities fail to promptly adopt necessary measures to maintain the progressive law-abiding units they have set up, the results obtained from these units are still limited. And in other localities, inspection cadres still assume all power and tasks and still do not know how to foster the grassroots cadres. As a result, when the cadres at the higher level are on leave, the cadres at the lower level become confused in their work. In addition, little effort has been made to expand the movement to establish progressive law-abiding units to various economic sectors. Also, many units still do not know how to satisfactorily combine the movement with the effort to consolidate the local party and administration and mass organizations at the grassroots level.

The conference discussed matters necessary for the establishment of progressive law-abiding units, such as the objectives of the movement and the methods and experiences acquired in establishing these units. The delegates emphasized the need to closely combine the establishment of progressive law-abiding units with the effort to specifically carry out all political tasks, as well as to rely on the leadership of the party chapters to develop the strong points in implementing all policies and laws. They also pointed out that it is necessary to reflect, foster and use the good examples set in the movement as the essential basis for the dissemination of laws among the masses so that they will be able to rely on the legal system to struggle against and prevent all types of violations and criminal acts and develop the people's right to collective mastery. This will help to provide the people with a sense of self-consciousness to abide by the laws.

On this occasion, representatives of the procuratorates in Thai Binh and Quang Ninh Provinces, Nam Dinh City of Ha Nam Ninh Province and such districts as Dong Hung in Thai Binh Province, Dien Bien in Lai Chau Province, Bac Quang in Ha Tuyen Province and An Thuy in Haiphong City also presented some experiences acquired in establishing progressive law-abiding units in their respective localities.

The conference set forth guidelines and targets for the movement in the days ahead. It pointed out that it is necessary to combine the establishment of targets for progressive law-abiding units with the implementation of the state plan and the plan of the people's supreme procuratorate for 1980, and to satisfactorily support all tasks which have been set forth in the Sixth Party Central Committee plenum's resolution in order to accelerate production, stabilize the people's livelihood, consolidate national defense, insure political security and social order, and struggle against negativeness. All provinces and cities should hold sessions on a regular basis to draw experience so that more progressive law-abiding units will be established in 1980.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SRV AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW241132 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW

[Text] On 7 November, the first extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the SRV to the Republic of Colombia, Tran Tuan Anh, presented his credentials to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

After the ceremony the president of the Republic of Colombia received the Vietnamese ambassador. He greeted the successes achieved by the Vietnamese people in the past and expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's struggle and noble objectives. He held that Vietnam and Colombia have common objectives and expressed the hope that the two countries would exert efforts to reach a unity of views in all international forums. Moreover, he expressed his desire to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and asked ambassador Tran Tuan Anh to transmit to President Ton Duc Thang and the Vietnamese people his best wishes.

Before that, on 5 November, foreign minister of the Republic of Colombia Diego Uribe Vargas received ambassador Tran Tuan Anh. He said: We respect the Vietnamese people who have made great efforts in their sacrifice-filled struggle. This is a very heroic and brave struggle symbolizing the anti-imperialist struggle of various nations. It is the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle that has given greater moral strength to our people of Colombia.

The Colombian minister expressed his respect for President Ho Chi Minh and his joy over the presentation of credentials by the first ambassador of Vietnam, considering it a new development in the relations between the two countries.

Dealing with the Kampuchea issue, Minister Diego Uribe Vargas vigorously condemned the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's genocidal crimes. He said: It is horrible and unimaginable. In world history, after Hitler, the Pol Pot gang is the most disgusting.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO FAO SESSION--Hanoi, 9 Nov--A Vietnamese government delegation led by Vice-Minister of Agriculture Tong Tran Dao has left here for the 20th plenary session of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to be held in Rome from 10-29 November. The delegation was invited by FAO's Director-General E. Saouma. [Text] [OW111727 Hanoi VNA in English 1646 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW]

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION--Hanoi, 22 Nov--A delegation of the general department of civil aviation led by General Director Hoang Ngoc Dieu left here today for Sofia for the 19th meeting of the permanent commission for civil aviation under the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' ON CLOSE LINK OF THREE TYPES OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS

BK241149 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Nov 79 BK

[Editorial NHAN DAN 15 Nov: "Closely Link Production with Material Supply and the Collection and Purchase of Products"]

[Text] At present, the primary, urgent and important economic duty is to accelerate agricultural, forestry and fishery production in order to firmly insure the fulfillment of grain and food requirements and, at the same time, to provide increasingly more raw materials for industry and quickly increase the flow of goods for export.

The development of production requires all localities and primary production units to most satisfactorily capitalize on all potentials in terms of labor forces, land, forests, seas and their material and technical bases. At the same time, on the basis of general guidelines and plans, all state economic organizations are dutybound to secure material conditions--from capital investment to the supply of production means and essential materials and consumer goods--for localities and primary production units.

Conversely, when the production process terminates, all localities, primary production units and sectors must contribute part of their products, at least commensurate with the investments and material supply by the state, to national construction and defense.

The relations between production and the supply of materials and the collection of purchase of products are the two-way economic relations of equality, co-responsibility and mutual benefits between economic sectors and localities, among the state-run, collective and individual economic elements, and among industry, agriculture, forestry and fishery.

Due to the failure to firmly grasp the aforementioned three types of relations and to insure the establishment of these relations by various plans, two-way economic contracts and effective organizations, the economic results obtained are still very poor, production has slowly increased and has decreased in some units, and the distribution of capital, materials and goods is still at the average level and has not been concentrated on important commodities and targeted areas in order to effect a stimulus and create favorable conditions for the development of production.

Meanwhile, the mobilization of grain, food and agricultural, forestry and fishery products in general remains weak and incommensurate with the state investments in terms of capital, equipment and materials. To overcome the aforementioned weaknesses and shortcomings, we must insure a balance and close combination between production and the supply of materials and the collection and purchase of products even at the planning stage of all levels from primary production units to central level.

These three plan norms must be uniformly and harmoniously established primarily by basic production units, especially at the district level. The district level is responsible for the establishment and implementation of specific plans and for determining the types of goods to be specifically exchanged at such norms suitable to each production sector and area.

The plan norms for production, the supply of materials and goods and the mobilization of products are bases on which to sign two-way economic contracts between the state economic organizations in districts and the agricultural, forestry and fishery cooperatives. In addition to the quantity of grain or other produce paid as agricultural tax and debts, the state controls the flow of goods mainly by purchases made through the two-way economic contracts at directed prices. The remaining products of cooperatives and from the family economy are purchased at agreed prices.

To insure the satisfactory implementation of two-way economic contracts, the means of production, agricultural materials and consumer goods which have been stipulated in the contracts as requested by producers will be absolutely not used for other purposes or in other production areas. This barter fund must be able to insure the collection and purchase of products at appropriate rates. The funds for procuring the centrally supplied and imported materials and goods must be strictly managed and used.

Depending on the locally available resources and labor forces, all localities can and must turn out means of production, construction materials and consumer goods for appropriation as barter funds under the two-way economic contracts or for trading with other localities and for export so as to get essential items including grain.

Economic plans and the two-way economic contracts link the responsibilities and interests of economic sectors with those of localities and primary production units. The establishment of these new economic relations is a complicated task which requires an appropriate improvement in the organization and management of all sectors and echelons. All production activities, the supply of materials and the collection and purchase of products take place in districts and cooperatives. As a result, all central and provincial economic sectors are responsible for guiding and assisting districts. As for districts, they must directly assist primary production units in implementing the aforementioned three tasks in accordance with plans and signed contracts.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRIORITIES SET FOR SOCIALIST PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Distribution According to Labor, Accumulation, and Public Welfare"]

[Text] To advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production after placing the essential means of production into public ownership, the revolution's central task is that of industrialization--to carry out a scientific and technical revolution, to develop a production capability step by step, to create material conditions for the strengthening of production relationships, to develop culture, and to improve and raise the living standards of the people. The policy of distribution during this period is rooted in the principle of firmly maintaining a balance between consumption--individual consumption and that of the worker's family--and accumulation for expanded production and public welfare throughout the whole social system and the national economy as well as in every production unit--collective and state-owned alike--with a view to producing a strong labor force while developing a production capability. In our country, where the people are standing ready to fight for the defense of revolutionary achievements and for the socialist fatherland, we must confront harsh difficulties. The small volume of socialist products is still unable to satisfy the vital requirements of everyone's daily life; notwithstanding, an important part of it has been earmarked for national defense and construction of the material-technical base of socialism. In other graphic words, this can be compared to a man with a bowl half full of rice--his only ration for 3 or 4 days. If he eats it up, he will go hungry the following day, and therefore his safety will not be guaranteed. To firmly hold that balance, we must set the priorities of the basic requirements. The order should be as follows: In the first place, a necessary minimum living standard for the workers according to their labor performance must be ensured; then comes the obligation for everyone to contribute to national defense and reconstruction. Other requirements can be satisfied only on an extremely limited basis.

A necessary minimum living standard is the number one priority, because it is the first condition required for producing a strong labor force and developing production. As socialist production capability and socialist labor productivity increase, the level of apportionment to various needs also increases. This is the process of implementing the basic laws of socialist economy--the fulfillment of the ever-rising requirements of the workers' material and cultural living standards.

On the road of building socialism, we must also solve correctly the relationships between everyone's everyday interests on the basis of distribution according to labor, and the problems regarding collective and public welfare. Among these two factors the former is of fundamental importance; the latter can only be raised step by step in keeping with the development of strong production and labor productivity. Like other relationships in a socialist economy during the transitional period, the distribution relationship must comply with objective laws; therefore, no shortcut is permissible. The tendency of earmarking so much labor, capital, and grain for the building of public welfare works, while allocating so little to everyone and to the building of the material and technical base of production, will inevitably cause tensions. A number of cooperatives have indulged in window-dressing, not reflecting reality, by making much of their public welfare showcases, which have been built, not through their own efforts, but rather by money pumped in from state organizations.

When production capability is still low and socialist material wealth is still scarce, distribution according to the principle of communism would only lead to overnight bankruptcy--much like the people's communes in a neighboring country.

Practical experience drawn from many places, from stages of development, and from various circumstances has taught us that tensions have often centered around the relationships between accumulation and consumption. Tensions have appeared between consumption and accumulation, between the requirements of improving living standards and boosting defense capabilities, or the requirements of a war to defend the fatherland, and between the workers' real income and the public welfare. There have been imbalances in the uneven development of different branches of the economy--concentrating too much on heavy industry, with agriculture and light industry trailing far behind. There have been errors by the state, which wants to control everything and allows no other economic forms to grow.

In solving these contradictions, the basic guideline is to properly organize socialist labor, to utilize every potential of the national economy, to produce great quantities of wealth, to ensure employment to everyone of working age, to distribute and divide labor rationally between different fields of activity, to reduce the number of people not directly involved in

production, and to avoid using labor in work that is not really necessary. During the period when our production capability is still small and our socialist labor productivity is still low, a decrease in the rate of labor used for direct production of material wealth would generate an increase in the contradictions between accumulation, living standards, and other asymmetric aspects. In our society there have been many phenomena: labor productivity has not increased as compared with the rate of increase of the material and technical base; labor waste has dragged on due to improper organization of the workers and improper worker discipline; the distribution policy is not yet correct; massive labor has been mobilized into handicraft works without taking practical economic effects into account. In addition, movements urging labor obligations have been going on for years, even for decades, for works that are professed to be urgent; loafers have outnumbered laborers at such worksites as huge parks, swimming pools, and cultural works--the construction of which has been undertaken presumably for the benefit of public welfare but at a time when concrete conditions were inappropriate. Many of these works, damaged even before being completed, have been demolished for reconstruction.

In the cities, all labor potential must be organized and mobilized for production--from family handicrafts and streetshop handicrafts to cooperatives and enterprises. In the villages, alongside collective production, we must utilize all remaining worker capability for agricultural and handicraft production in every family or every production unit, thoroughly developing production power, lands, garden plots, and ponds, augmenting family wealth while enriching socialist wealth. Those villages in which a number of unemployed persons are free to drift aimlessly have not really fulfilled their responsibility toward the people and the country.

In the most proper manner we must use the labor force and the means of production to develop the capabilities of different economic sectors--state-owned, collective, and family, plus joint and private enterprises in the south--in order to produce more grain, foods, and consumer goods to overcome current difficulties while preparing the conditions for a new step in the national economy; to develop our production capability; to raise socialist labor productivity; and to raise the people's living standards. The decision to erase difficulties and contradictions before entering a new period of revolutionary development--as well as a new period of distribution--rests upon a large-scale, modern industry and mechanized, chemical agriculture. Only a modern industry and a large-scale production organization under good management can lead to an abundant society.

In the first step, and also during the transitional period, in order to correctly implement the socialist principles of distribution we must correctly solve the inevitable contradictions, stimulate the people to enthusiastically participate in labor, and develop production. All policies dealing with the distribution of labor results to each collective and to the whole society, ensuring benefits to the producers, must be reexamined

on the basis of real production and the objective laws of socialist economy governing each given level of development. All of the following measures--coordinating plans with the markets, enhancing the guiding role of industry and state-owned trade, properly using economic levers, correctly implementing the policies of salaries, prices, taxes, and trade relationships--are aimed at accelerating the development of production, combining various interests and obligations. Our economic policies must be reexamined and revised to be in step with the spirit of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee, particularly the Sixth Congress. The basic spirit of these resolutions is to place all economic activities into the sphere of objective laws, and to overcome subjectivism and arbitrary attitudes in economic work.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LE THANH NGHI VISITS DISTRICTS IN HA NAM NINH PROVINCE

BK040526 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, recently made an on-the-spot inspection of the drafting of the 1980 plan at the grassroots level in Hai Hau District and visited Nam Ninh District, both in Ha Nam Ninh Province.

In Hai Hau District, after hearing a report presented by the district party and people's committees, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, together with Comrade (Pham Dinh Tung), acting chairman of the Ha Nam Ninh People's Committee and head of the provincial planning committee, exchanged views with the comrades in the provincial party committee, village people's committees, cooperative managerial boards, and heads of production teams on the drafting of the 1980 plan for the (Kha Thanh) cooperative.

The vice premier commended cooperatives on their initial results in using the existing manpower and land, and on having satisfactorily organized discussions of the 1980 plan at a recent cooperative members congress and in production teams. Many cooperative members enthusiastically discussed and contributed many practical ideas on the setting of norms and the adoption of measures for their achievement, while taking into account the association of tasks and responsibilities with the interests of each unit and each individual worker.

Speaking to the comrades of the Hai Hau party and people's committees, the vice premier extensively analyzed the capabilities and guidelines for economic development and the requirements to be thoroughly understood in drafting the plan, in order to help Hai Hau District advance vigorously.

Hai Hau District has paid attention to supervising the drafting of the 1980 plan at the grassroots levels, trying to turn it into a program of action for the masses. However, the district must continue to satisfactorily solve problems concerning the use of manpower, land, grain, materials and goods. It must satisfactorily carry out economic measures and make good use of state-supplied tools in coordination with the implementation of administrative and ideological measures right from the stage of drafting the plan.

This will be instrumental in developing the economic activities in the district and helping to gradually form a district agro-industrial structure.

On visiting Nam Ninh District, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi contributed views to the district party and people's committees on the drafting of the 1980 plan so that the district will satisfactorily implement general economic tasks in coordination with the district building tasks, in accordance with the requirements set by the central authority for a district to serve as a pilot center for building the district-level structure.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW301655 Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 30 Nov--The delegation of the Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] led by its President Freda Brown concluded its visit to Vietnam yesterday. It was seen off by Ha Thi Que, president of the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU], and other representatives.

During its stay, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

It visited and worked with the VWU Executive Committee, and called at economic, cultural and social establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Lang Son Province. The delegation had a meeting with the press here during which Freda Brown and the members of the delegation praised the friendship of peace-loving women in Vietnam, and affirmed their solidarity with and support for Vietnam's efforts to build socialism and to resist Chinese expansionism and hegemony, in defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

CSO: 4220

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH FORESTRY PLAN--Nghia Binh Province has so far planned the construction of six forestry economic zones. According to the plan, each zone will cover nearly 120,000 hectares of forests and land to be afforested. The forestry economic zones in Tra Bong and Son Ha districts will cover more than 163,000 hectares of cinnamon and timber. Many districts have established teams specializing in afforesting and exploiting forests. [BK101423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 30 Oct 79 BK]

DONG THAP PARTY CONFERENCE--The Dong Thap Provincial Party Committee recently held an enlarged conference to study the implementation of the VCP Central Committee Sixth Plenum resolution, especially the production of grain. This winter-spring season, the province will grow from 80,000 to 85,000 hectares of rice and more than 8,000 hectares of subsidiary food and industrial crops. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 22 Nov 79 BK]

MINH HAI AGRICULTURAL TAX--At a conference on 1979 agricultural taxes of Minh Hai Province, the finance service reported that more than 52,000 tons of rice had been collected, fulfilling the annual tax norm. The taxes were collected most quickly and completely in Ngoc Hien, Gia Rai and Vinh Loi districts. To insure satisfactory tax collection in 1980, the delegates from districts and the finance service decided to quickly complete the tax register for more than 200,000 hectares of rice in order to stabilize taxation for each district. [Ho Chi Minh Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 20 Nov 79 BK]

TIEN GIANG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--In late October, some 500 leading cadres of various organs and sectors in Tien Giang Province met to study the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum resolution and to discuss plans for carrying out all urgent tasks. In addition to efforts to accelerate agricultural development and increase the production of consumer and export goods in the days ahead, Tien Giang Province will strive to reap 400,000 tons of grain by the end of the 1979-80 winter-spring crop season, increase the number of domestic animals to 350,000 head and produce 1 million tons of organic fertilizer in 1980. [BK111010 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Nov 79 BK]

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION MOVEMENT--In the first 5 months of the fertilizer production movement, youths throughout the country have produced 12 million of the 35 million tons of organic fertilizer set as a target by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee. At a recent conference to review the progress of the movement, the participants pointed out the need to quickly increase the quantity and improve the quality of animal manure as well as to intensively grow duckweed and other plants to make green manure. [BK111010 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK]

THUAN HAI PARTY CONGRESS--The party organization of Thuan Hai Province recently held its second congress to review its performance in the past 2 years. Despite successive floods and drought over the past 2 years, the provincial party organization guided the people in overcoming difficulties, developing production and reclaiming about 20,000 hectares of virgin and fallow land. It also sent 40,000 people to new economic zones and settled tens of thousands of ethnic minority people in mountainous regions. [BK101452 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK]

HA TUYEN RELOCATION PLAN--Over the past 3 years, Ha Tuyen Province has overfulfilled the plan for receiving resettlers by 8.4 percent. Of the 3,500 hectares of newly reclaimed virgin land, 2,500 hectares have been planted with subsidiary food and industrial crops and fruit trees. In the next 5 years, the province plans to receive 15,000 more people and reclaim 10,000 hectares of virgin land for cultivation. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Oct 79 BK]

MINH HAI CONFERENCE--The committee for building new economic zones of Minh Hai Province held a conference on 16 October to review agricultural production and to discuss measures to expand the cultivated area through reclamation of virgin land. In 1979, despite many difficulties arising from weather conditions, the provincial people reclaimed 4,700 hectares of new land and put 1,700 hectares into cultivation. The conferees unanimously agreed to create favorable conditions for accelerating the reclamation of virgin land. [BK101452 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 27 Oct 79 BK]

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HANOI RADIO CARRIES 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK031321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] Following are noteworthy features in agricultural production over the past 10 days:

"According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 November, the northern provinces and cities had reaped 1.137 million hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 90.6 percent of the cultivated area, constituting an increase of 253,000 hectares over the same period last year."

Rice yield is higher than expected earlier in Thanh Hoa and other provinces in the delta region but lower in Nghe Tinh and those provinces in the mountainous region.

"Meanwhile, 10th-month rice in the southern provinces is developing satisfactorily and the areas of rice affected by natural calamities or harmful insects and blight are much smaller than those in the previous years. However, as many as 165,000 hectares have been ravaged by insects and blight."

The southern provinces have also reaped more than 150,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice, representing over 9 percent of the cultivated acreage.

Taking advantage of dry and sunny weather conditions during the harvesting season, cooperatives and peasants in various localities are intensively drying and selecting good paddy to turn over to the state as part of their grain obligation quotas.

"To date, four provinces--Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh--have fulfilled their grain obligation quotas for the 10th-month crop season."

Along with quickly and carefully reaping the 10th-month rice and fulfilling their grain obligation to the state, localities in the north have concentrated efforts on growing and protecting the winter-spring crops against drought.

"According to the General Statistics Department, over the past 10 days, various provinces planted another 35,000 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary crops, bringing to 295,000 hectares the acreage planted to these crops since the beginning of the crop season and fulfilling 78.3 percent of the planned norm."

Due to dry and sunny weather and water shortage, winter crops in certain localities have developed slowly. Thousands of hectares of subsidiary crops in Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh provinces have been destroyed by drought. These localities are actively mobilizing manpower and all available means to secure water for the protection of the winter crops and the sowing of the 5th month-spring rice seedlings.

"In the south, the provinces in former zone B-2 have planted winter-spring rice on 121,000 hectares and subsidiary and industrial crops on 35,000 hectares."

Due to adverse weather conditions, Nghia Binh Province is encountering great difficulties in cultivating the winter-spring rice. Faced with this situation, the provincial party committee and people's committee have dispatched cadres to various districts and villages to help them accelerate the cultivation of the winter-spring rice. Meanwhile, as a result of unexpected rainfall, some 9,000 hectares of rice and subsidiary crops in Thuan Hai Province have been affected by floods.

According to a forecast by the General Hydrometeorological Department, cold weather will continue to prevail in various localities throughout the country in the next 10 days. To make this winter-spring crop a comprehensive success, the Ministry of Agriculture urges all localities to mobilize all available manpower and means to protect the winter vegetables and subsidiary crops against drought while actively improving the water conservancy networks and securing enough seeds and fertilizer for the cultivation of the 5th month-spring crops.

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AGRICULTURE

INTERVIEW DEALS WITH WAYS TO RAISE RICE CROP YIELD

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 79 pp 1-5

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Agriculture Duong Hong Dat: "Some Key Scientific and Technical Problems To Solve To Raise Rice Crop Yield in Our Country"]

[Text] With about 5 million hectares of cultivated land and the greater part of it (4.2 million hectares) being the area of rice growing, it is obvious that rice is the grain crop that is most important in our agriculture and that an urgent need is to quickly raise the yield of all our ricefields.

In order to help our readers to understand the main points surrounding "a number of key scientific and technical problems to be solved to raise the rice crop yield in our country," we went to see Deputy Minister of Agriculture Duong Hong Dat and interviewed him about four problems which we thought are directly related to the above subject. The following is our interview.

REPORTER: Please let us know some of your major views about the state of our country's rice production in the recent period and the true prospects in the time to come.

ANSWER: The state of our country's rice production in the recent period showed three major characteristics:

1. The area of rice growing quickly increased in recent years and can continue to increase further. The main reason for the increase was the growing of additional crops and, to a small degree, the new increase in area: in 1975 the total rice crop area throughout the country was 4.85 million hectares and this figure was raised to 5.29 million hectares in 1976, 5.39 million hectares in 1977 and about the same figure (about 5.4 million hectares) in 1978.

The increase of rice crop-growing area by opening new land was one factor, but not a major one. The main direction was to grow additional crops, and our ability to grow additional rice crops is still quite great and can be achieved rather quickly; the pace of growing additional rice crops in the

recent period was faster than the opening of new land to increase the rice crop-growing area. A good example is this: about the summer-autumn rice, in only a year, its area in 1975 of 380,000 hectares was increased to 615,000 hectares (or an increase of 60 percent) in 1976. And with the tenth-month rice crop-growing area being 3.3 million hectares and the winter-spring and summer-autumn rice crops being grown in only 2.1 million hectares, it was obvious that 1.23 million hectares of the tenth-month rice crop were used for only one crop. This is a big waste that our country's agricultural science and technology must strive to overcome in the time to come.

On the other hand, a very obvious reality is the fact that very many rice-fields in all areas and provinces in our country succeeded in raising the number of crops per year to 3, a much higher number than the current national average (1.5-1.6). Consequently, in the time to come, if we raise this number to only 2, we will have quickly had 6.6 million hectares of rice crop-growing land (instead of the current figure of 5.4 million hectares), i.e., an increase of 1.2 million hectares.

In order to turn our ability to grow additional crops as mentioned above into reality, we must solve three problems of decisive importance: to build the material and technical base; to organize and use labor in the cooperatives in a scientific manner, on the basis of accurate economic and technical norms; and to adopt a strict system of testing and acquiring technical knowledge.

2. Rice crop yield in our country in the recent period was not stable (varying from 19.5 to 22 quintals per hectare), with the fifth-month and spring rice crop yield being very uncertain, the tenth-month rice crop yield rather low and the summer-autumn rice crop yield pretty high.

About the fifth-month-spring rice crop yield, for instance, it showed 21.8 quintals/hectare in 1975, 26.7 in 1976, 21.4 in 1977, 21.7 in 1978 and 19.3 in 1979. We can see clearly that the difference between the highest year (1976) and the lowest year (1979) is about 8 quintals/hectare. On a nationwide basis, this difference is really too much. On the basis of a province or district, the difference will be greater. For instance, in Thai Binh Province, in some year the highest average fifth-month-spring rice crop yield was nearly 40 quintals/hectare, nearly twice as high as the figure for the lowest year.

There are two questions we can raise: a. can we stabilize the rice crop yield in our country? (we can thanks to the fifth-month-spring rice crop); and b. can we raise further rice crop yield in our country? (we can thanks to the tenth-month rice crop).

I think that the fact that the annual rice crop yield in our country for some time remained unstable was mainly due to the fifth-month-spring rice crop yield being uncertain. But actually the fifth-month-spring rice crop production takes place under obviously more stable weather conditions than the tenth-month rice crop (this crop is often threatened by waterlogging, storms,

flood and harmful insects while the fifth-month-spring rice crop is seldom affected by these natural calamities and pests). The fifth-month-spring rice crop often is affected only by irregular cold weather in the beginning of the crop season; therefore, if we do not cleverly judge the weather and seed too early, seedlings will get too old as the warm weather prevails; if we seed too late, the cold weather in the beginning of the season (this happens unexpectedly) will kill the seedlings. We can say this: to properly solve the spring seedling problem means to achieve 70 percent of the success of the fifth-month-spring rice crop. Consequently, this crop is under the best conditions to achieve intensive cultivation and stabilization of crop yield in the entire year. A clear evidence is that some provinces like Thai Binh have in some seasons obtained very high fifth-month-spring rice crop yield (nearly 4 tons/hectare/crop). Other provinces have had similar achievements in practicing intensive cultivation of the fifth-month-spring rice; for instance, Song Phuong Cooperative in Dan Phuong District (which formerly was a part of Ha Son Binh Province, but now is a part of Hanoi) has obtained a stabilized crop yield of about 5 tons per hectare for 10 consecutive years. Here it is obvious that not only Thai Binh (or such cooperatives as Song Phuong) has many more favorable natural conditions than other provinces, nor is it true that all districts and areas of Thai Binh Province enjoy conditions that are favorable for fifth-month-spring rice production. It is obvious that the degree of intensive cultivation as practiced by Thai Binh farmers and cooperative members and of technical leadership as provided by Thai Binh management cadres greatly deserves being studied. Although it has the same weather and soil qualities as a number of other localities, Thai Binh has been able to grow duckweed in one crop season to cover all of its ricefields and some cooperatives (like Vu Thang) have grown even two crops of duckweed; other provinces having similar material and technical bases have been able to grow duckweed in only .5 percent of their areas. Through this fact we can see more clearly that our farmers' application of the intensive cultivation technique remains a great potential for raising the rice crop yield (particularly the fifth-month-spring rice crop) to a much higher level and stabilizing rice production for the entire year. Now why is the tenth-month rice crop yield low and can we raise it at all? I think we still have the ability to raise and stabilize the tenth-month rice crop yield. We have a number of technical problems here: preventing the harmful effects of various kinds of insects on rice crop; determining an appropriate allocation of rice varieties; promoting active control of waterlogging and flood, etc. In addition to those problems there are others having to do with the policy of distribution and sharing that must be reconsidered so as to accurately determine the cooperatives' tenth-month rice production, for in spite of the technical problems that have not yet been properly solved as mentioned earlier, the fact that the tenth-month rice crop yield currently is too low does not truly reflect the real state of production. It is obvious that in the past, when we did not grow the spring rice yet, the yield of the tenth-month rice crop was always twice as high as that of the fifth-month rice crop. Now the tenth-month rice crop yield has dropped in a manner that arouses suspicion. Therefore, if we can solve the problem of distribution and sharing, perhaps the tenth-month rice crop yield (according to official statistics) will increase.

3. Our rice crop yield was not similar among the provinces and cities.

One of the provinces that had obtained the lowest rice crop yield was Binh Tri Thien, with its annual yield being 13 quintals/hectare in 1975, 16.6 in 1976 and 15.5 in 1977.

Meanwhile in Thai Binh Province, the rice crop yield was 26.6 quintals/hectare in 1975, 32.3 in 1976 and 24.99 in 1977. The difference between the highest and lowest yield was nearly the double. That is quite a big difference as we compare the provinces, but if we compare the cooperatives, this difference will be even bigger.

The question to be asked is this: is it true that the climate, weather or soil conditions of the provinces do show such a big difference? No, it is not true. The reason is that in Binh Tri Thien Province itself very many cooperatives did obtain considerably high yields, both per year and per crop (3-4 tons/hectare in some crop seasons and 8-9 tons/hectare per year).

Furthermore, there is a very common evidence that cannot be denied: let us take any cooperative and ricefields in any location, we will find that the rice crop yield of some cooperative members' own ricefields in the 5 percent share normally was higher than the overall yield. Statistics about these ricefields clearly showed that in 1 hectare of land they normally harvested in 1 year 20 tons of potato, 7-8 tons of fifth-month-spring rice and 4-5 tons of tenth-month rice. With such yields everybody must recognize that our cooperative members had very good experience in practicing intensive cultivation of rice. Everybody would think that they had applied very large quantities of stable manure or nitrate fertilizer for their ricefields. But in reality it was not so. Through our observation, the main reason behind the high yields of those ricefields in any location in the country was the fact that those farmers had known their ricefields and the rice plants very well and how to use their fertilizers and consequently, with small quantities of materials and fertilizers available to them, they had invested in a very rational and scientific manner manpower and resources in their ricefields. In the dozens of ricefields in the 5 percent share we had investigated, we found that basically the quantities of materials they had used for them were just a little bit larger than those put into the cooperatives' ricefields. And yet they knew very well how to take advantage of their strength. And that was the abundant labor available in the families of farmers and cooperative members. They cared for those ricefields very thoroughly and meticulously, "visit in the morning, look after in the evening," and therefore, I think we must see that investment of lots of labor in a truly effective manner can be a way to raise rice crop yield and can open up a great potential in our country. Regarding this matter, Song Phuong Cooperative (mentioned earlier) has many precious experiences that should be learned.

REPORTER: Of the measures aimed at raising the rice crop yield in our country, there is an opinion saying that the intensive cultivation technique basically has been resolved and now the question is only to implement the policies and procedures that are aimed at quickly introducing technical progress to the actual rice production. What is your own opinion about this?

ANSWER: I think that our agricultural science and technology has really succeeded in resolving a lot of things to benefit the practice of intensive cultivation to raise rice crop yield, but this does not mean that it has been enough. We must say we still have quite a lot of work to do:

First, in a very generalized way, I think that we still stick too rigidly to formula as we do scientific and technical work in agriculture. It is true that we have an agricultural science and technology for the farmers, but not of the farmers. We have issued quite a lot of technical programs, code and rules, which accompany a series of rather complex technical formulas. We have printed them, in so many copies, with so many charts. But let us ask whether our farmers can apply all of them to actual production. The way we do agricultural scientific and technical work perhaps is too dull; and it seems that we are showing the tendency of "formulizing" more and more in details the ways to assume leadership over agricultural technology in the basic installations, while in reality agriculture is lively, rich, complex and changing rather than rigid, monotonous and formulized as we have made it. Therefore, I think that perhaps in the future we must have another way to draft and popularize technical programs and standards -- to be very simple but at the same time to explain clearly the scientific basis and to have a different way of writing and presenting technical programs. This means that we must somehow make farmers understand by themselves and work on the basis of such programs and then, depending on weather changes and actual conditions, make decisions on their own initiative about optimal crop-growing plans based on these programs. An example with the fifth-month-spring rice crop: at a number of meetings in the districts to make public schedules for seeding and transplanting and transplanting formulas, some districts have popularized the technical programs in a dull manner: seeding from 1 to 20 December, transplanting at the rate of 38-40 bunches of seedlings in every square meter, etc. Many unit leaders actually did not remember all those dates and by 21 December some districts had seeded in only one-half of the areas set for them. In some localities, as they had not fully realized the true meaning of the spring rice seeding schedule and had wrongly conceived the spreading of crops, they sowed the Nong Nghiep 8 rice variety seeds as early as mid-November, etc.

In some cooperatives, we have asked many unit chiefs only to be told that they did not understand certain regulations -- what for, how important and what scientific basis -- why, for instance, transplanting of the fifth-month-spring rice should be close (they did not know that tillering of the spring rice would take place under unfavorable conditions and thus still transplanted the seedlings far apart from one another). I think perhaps there must be an art of writing technical programs and, if necessary, there must be two different kinds of programs -- one for the basic level and one for district cadres.

Second, our agricultural science and technology successfully solves many technical factors, but they usually are solved one by one, one separate from another. But the rice crop yield in the ricefields of a cooperative is not the result of a separate system, but rather of a complete ricefield ecological system having very complex interactions within itself. Consequently, many

results of "in vitro" experiments have brought about clear conclusions, but cannot be materialized in actual production. For instance, about the use of fertilizers in a number of cooperative members' ricefields which we have observed, sometimes it did not require any large quantities of fertilizers but rather timely weeding, stirring up of mud at the right time, rational watering and drainage, thorough aeration, etc. to get a pretty good yield. Our farmers have understood one basic notion: rice is a self-feeding plant which lives on solar energy. It requires only a just-enough volume of fertilizer to be applied in the right amount, at the right time and by the right technique. At the same time, there must be timely care to assist in the mutation, transfer of compounds and absorption of solar energy as the rice plant accumulates chemical compounds. For the rice plant too much fertilizer is as harmful as too little, even more harmful actually. Thus the best way is to build a technical program consisting of various measures and guaranteeing a smooth working of the rice plant-water ecological system -- this is the farmers' method of growing rice in the ricefields where they have properly practiced intensive cultivation. The rice crop yield being very high is an undeniable evidence of their ability to practice intensive cultivation. In addition to jointly taking the necessary technical measures, the efforts to combine, review and further raise the effectiveness of our farmers' intensive cultivation technique to turn it into a technical program fully based on science are also an urgent task for our agronomists to fulfill.

REPORTER: Of the measures to assist in practicing intensive cultivation, there is an opinion saying that it is necessary to import very large quantities of nitrate fertilizer if we hope to be able to raise the rice crop yield. What is your opinion on this subject?

ANSWER: I do not think that way. Inorganic nitrate fertilizer really is very necessary for the rice plant, but if we properly use the existing quantities of nitrate fertilizer, we still can greatly raise the rice crop yield. In my opinion, first of all we must know how to properly use the volume of nitrate fertilizer. To do so we must: 1. store it more properly and avoid losses during transportation, distribution and storage; 2. apply fertilizer at the right time, in the right place and by the right method; and 3. seek every way to raise the usefulness of nitrate fertilizer, such as using pellets, applying where it is needed the most, etc. On the other hand, we must very efficiently exploit the existing sources of fertilizer, particularly duckweed and sesbania. About duckweed, there are two technical problems we must solve: we must have farms specialized in propagation through the summer and multiplication of duckweed in the winter crop season; and there must be a clear-cut work point system for those cooperative members who grow duckweed to guarantee a satisfactory level of work points to encourage them to grow duckweed. About sesbania, the main requirement is propagation and organization of implementation. In addition, special attention must be paid to such measures as dry-land plowing and soil weathering to achieve "a lump of earth that has weathered is as valuable as a basket of fertilizer."

In addition to taking the three above-mentioned measures, we must step up the movement to make stable manure, especially hog manure. The great shortcomings of our collective animal farms today are in these three aspects:

a. Going in the wrong direction (instead of raising sows for procreation, they mainly raise meat hogs, which farmers and cooperative members do much better).

b. Assigning only pork quota and not stable manure quota, hence, a failure to reach the goal of collective animal husbandry of "get meat as a necessity, get manure as a major need."

c. Very loose labor management, with daily wages and very generous awarding of work points being very common.

To get even more manure for intensive rice cultivation, I think, therefore, that the contributions of manure from the network of collective animal farms are very great.

With 15 percent of land, the collective animal husbandry sector must have raised at least 7-8 million hogs. But the current figure is only one-tenth of that. If we know some way to organize very good collective animal farms, with three quotas being assigned very positively, the way the farm specialized in raising sows of Song Phuong Cooperative (in Dan Phuong District) or the form of collective animal raising (of meat hogs) scattered among the families of cooperative members like Quang Xuong District (Thanh Hoa Province) has shown, I think that the number of hogs raised and the quantities of stable manure produced for intensive cultivation will surely be tens of times larger than what they are now.

Finally I must add that in accordance with our calculations, the direction in which the problem of fertilizer for rice crops in our country is solved should follow this order: "to vigorously step up manure processing and collection, to strive to develop production of duckweed and sesbania; to properly combine with dry-land plowing and thorough soil weathering; and to store and use properly the inorganic nitrate fertilizer we have."

REPORTER: At present the national average rice crop yield is still low. There are two ways for leadership to do: 1. to concentrate materials on a number of typical facilities to obtain very high yield; and 2. to raise uniformly the yield from 2 to 4-5 tons/hectare as average in large areas. What is your opinion about this?

ANSWER: In my opinion, as a matter of principle, the agricultural science has indicated that if the rice crop yield is already high, to raise it to a very high level means the effectiveness of fertilizer as an investment will be lower than using fertilizer in a low-yield area to boost the yield to a relatively high level. For example, if a new ricefield offers a yield of only 1 ton, in order to raise it to 2 tons every kilogram of nitrogen will yield 30 kilograms of paddy. But in a ricefield that already offers a yield of 4 tons/hectare, if we want to raise it to 5 tons, 1 kilogram of nitrogen will yield only 10-15 kilograms of paddy.

Furthermore, as we invest fertilizer, we must also pay attention to the potential yield of the rice variety we want to fertilize. For instance, the IR8 variety has a potential maximum yield of 13 tons/crop, which is very high, but the IR22 variety offers only a maximum yield of 7 tons/crop. If we do not know the potential yield of each rice variety, the result of investing fertilizer will not be an economic asset and will be even adverse.

As a leadership concept, the Ministry of Agriculture does not intend to try to create a number of very high-yield models that cannot be duplicated. Our ministry wants very much, by every means, to raise the similar level of rice crop yield in the entire country, in all ricefields everywhere, so as to raise the national average yield. However, on this occasion I also want to state clearly the leadership concept of our ministry about investment in this matter, namely, "we must invest in agriculture and strive to achieve four objectives: the highest national gross rice production; concentrated investment in a number of key areas in order to obtain the largest volume of production of paddy as a commodity; guarantee of on-the-spot rear service (particularly in the localities where land is scarce and the population is large); and guarantee of economic results of the materials invested in agriculture.

On the basis of the four principles, as you can see, in one locality the Ministry of Agriculture may invest large quantities of fertilizers because of the on-the-spot rear-service need, and in another locality it may invest excessively because it wants it to produce a large volume of commodities, etc.

I hope that your readers, on the basis of the four principles mentioned above, would share their ideas with our ministry if they found something they should express their opinion about, which we greatly welcome.

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SRV ARMY PAPER ON NEED, WAY TO SOLVE GRAIN PROBLEM

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[Unattributed article: "In the Light of the Resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum, Concentrate Efforts on Basically Solving the Grain Problem"]

[Text] If agriculture (together with light industry) is said to be a base on which to develop heavy industry and carry out the socialist industrialization of the country, grain can be said to be a fundamental guarantee for agricultural production itself to develop comprehensively and steadily. A shortage of grain will make life difficult and production will be unable to develop; if production cannot be accelerated, life will become even more difficult from several aspects. This is a dangerous, vicious circle that we must break in order to create a vigorous change on the economic front and accelerate socialist construction.

In the past years, our party has always emphasized grain production as the main task of agricultural production. Implementing the Fourth Party Congress resolution and other resolutions of the Party Central Committee, we have scored definite achievements on this important front. Despite successive natural disasters and sabotage efforts by imperialists and international reactionaries, grain production basically has been stabilized. In some respects it can be considered as developed since the cultivated area has expanded, subsidiary food crops have increased in terms of both area and yield, models of good management have appeared and productivity continues to increase. However, in general the situation in our grain production has recently wavered. Although the cultivated area has annually increased an average of 3.05 percent, gross production has not increased--or has increased slightly--because crop productivity remains unchanged and in some localities has even decreased. Since 1976, the annual gross production has wavered about 13 million tons per year (including food crops equivalent to rice) whereas the population has quickly increased at an annual rate of about 3 percent. Consequently, the grain problem has basically remained unsolved.

At a time when the cultivated area is still small, the material and technical bases are still scarce and small production still prevails, it must be

objectively realized that providing food for more than 50 million people is a very difficult problem. But "one may have enough food to eat and enough clothes to wear if he knows how to live economically." If we know how to make full use of our favorable conditions and advantages, how to work and spend money rationally, how to resolutely oppose negativism and the tendency to rely on the support of others, and how to uphold the spirit of self-reliance with a determination not to resign ourselves to accepting starvation and poverty at a time when the nation's natural resources are still abundant, not only will we be able to overcome the "problem" of grain in no time but we will also be able to use grain as an effective lever to hasten socialist construction in a vigorous and comprehensive manner and to firmly defend the fatherland.

In order to solve the grain problem the party has time and again pointed out the need to make full use of land by striving to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping while actively exploiting virgin land and expanding the cultivated area. We now enjoy more favorable conditions to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping in the well-seasoned land [ruoongj daats thuocj] in order to obtain high economic results. This is an important direction that we must follow. With the existing cultivated area, if an hectare can yield an additional one ton of rice per year, it will make it possible for us to effect a significant change in the grain situation. However, it will not suffice if we concentrate merely on carrying out intensive cultivation. Experiences obtained in various countries over the past 20 years show that the increase in labor output and the expansion of cultivated area have constituted respectively 60 percent and 40 percent of the total increase in the volume of grain production. In our country, the per capita cultivated area is very small (approximately 600 square meters of ricefields per capita). If we count only on this small proportion of land, it will still be long before we can achieve the 500 kilos of grain per capita target, the lowest target needed for the cause of industrialization. Therefore, along with carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping in the well-seasoned land, we must accelerate the exploitation of virgin land in accordance with the slogan: Positiveness and steadiness; and put the virgin land into production as soon as it is cleared. The state must invest manpower and capital in areas which can be built into large-scale grain production centers to produce more goods; and it must, at the same time, motivate the people to make full use of the land still left uncultivated in every area to produce grain.

[BK301640] Another very important matter is to correctly resolve the relationship between rice and subsidiary food crops. Today, one no longer regards rice as the only kind of grain. However, rice continues to be a valuable grain most favored by our people and one that fetches a high price on the world market. Therefore, we must give priority to the use of land for rice production. But the land on which rice can be sown is not large enough. It is estimated that even if all of our arable land is cultivated, it will not exceed 5 million hectares. Even if we use this whole area for rice production and even if it can yield 4 tons of rice per hectare, we will continue

to mark time at the rate of around 300 to 400 kilos of grain per capita. This does not take into account national disasters and population growth. For the immediate future, it is still beyond our efforts to bring the productivity of the main crops throughout the country to such a level. Therefore, along with planting rice, we must actively grow subsidiary food crops and reserve relatively flat land (slopes below 12 degrees) primarily for growing corn, manioc and kaoliang so as to bring subsidiary food crops to between 25 and 30 percent of the volume of national grain production. At the same time, we must satisfactorily organize the harvesting, preservation and processing of subsidiary food crops, turning them into refined and nutritive dishes in our diets and reserving part of them for export.

In resolving the grain problem in our country, we are faced with two important issues to be settled simultaneously: The balance of grain distribution in each locality and the supply of grain to those areas where people do not engage in agricultural production. The national movement to accelerate production and economize on grain must be primarily directed toward calculating the balance of grain distribution in each locality ranging from cooperatives and districts to provinces, especially districts. Every locality when engaging in agricultural production must stimulate the enthusiasm of productive laborers, most satisfactorily implement the state's new policies and fully use labor, land and the capabilities of all economic elements to resolve by all means its own grain problem, insuring that local people can have sufficient grain to eat and raise animals so that the central level not only does not have to provide aid but can get more contributions from the locality every day in order to insure the general balance in the entire country.

The fact that every locality has sufficient food to eat does not mean the entire country has the same. In those countries with advanced modern agriculture each agricultural worker can feed 50 to 60 and even 100 nonagricultural workers. Although the number of nonagricultural workers in our country is not large, the state has already had to provide a great amount of grain for these people. This requires the state to mobilize more grain every day because the number of nonagricultural people has daily increased in accordance with the law of economic development. To insure grain supply to 20 million nonagricultural people in the not too distant future, the state must have in hand about 4 or 5 million tons of grain each year. To this end, in the next few years along with stabilizing the mobilization of grain in each locality, we must concentrate our investment in some 600,000 hectares of arable land in the highly productive districts of the Red River delta and along the banks of Tien and Hau Rivers in order to make each hectare there yield about three or four tons of grain and goods. Under one or two coming 5-year plans, we must also concentrate our efforts on reclaiming virgin land so as to build from 250,000 to 260,000 hectares of specialized rice cultivation in the Mekong River delta and about 250,000 hectares of specialized and concentrated food crops in the Tay Nguyen and eastern Nam Bo areas. With these 500,000 hectares of concentrated cultivation (mainly by the state-run installations) the state can firmly attain about two million tons of grain and goods each year. In addition to about two million tons of grain and goods from the

aforementioned highly productive areas, we will be able to actively and gradually stabilize the grain supply to those nonagricultural production areas, to insure the people's livelihood and to have some grain in reserve.

[BK301642] The import of grain contradicts our purpose of building an independent and sovereign economy. The correct solution to the grain problem in our country must be the development of our potentials in terms of land and labor, the exploitation of favorable natural conditions and efforts to implement the fundamental measures of intensively cultivating extra crops and to expand the cultivated area through reclaiming virgin land. These are very important measures to quickly increase the volume of grain production which we are fully capable of carrying out satisfactorily. If in the past years, grain production had not been accelerated to bring about great results, it was because of shortcomings in management over the pricing, collection, purchase and distribution of grain and because of the failure to satisfactorily carry out such technical measures as water conservancy and fertilization, and not because of the shortages of land and labor which are the fundamental factors of agricultural production in general and of grain production in particular. At present, one of our important tasks in providing leadership and guidance for grain production is to correctly implement policies. Only by mobilizing the enthusiasm of laborers--not only by heightening their socialist awareness but also by paying due attention to their material benefits--and by gathering the abilities of all sectors to support agriculture and create favorable conditions for the development of grain production, can we capitalize on our existing strengths without wasting what good nature has given us, and create truly significant changes on this important front.

Nowadays, not only our country but all of mankind urgently needs grain. Compared to many countries in the world, we can be said to have many fundamental favorable conditions for finding a solution to this hard problem. Among the major tasks to be done there are some we must immediately and quickly fulfill so as to promote the development of agricultural production in general and of grain production in particular. We can do this task in the light of the Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum resolution and various newly promulgated policies. The responsibility for grain production rests not merely with the agricultural sectors; it falls on each citizen and all other sectors, echelons, units, agencies and factories. If conditions permit, all collectives and individuals must strive to participate in grain production to turn out more products for society. Our troops whose primary mission is to maintain high combat readiness and to fight victoriously, must also actively produce grain as assigned, set examples of economical use, assist the local people in accelerating production and contribute to resolving the common problem of the country. With the correct guidelines and policies of the party and state, with the outstanding efforts of all the people and troops, and with high determination of all sectors and echelons, we are convinced that grain production in our country will undergo some changes in the near future which create favorable conditions for us to advance toward basically resolving the grain problem, realistically improving the people's livelihood and increasing the strength for building and defending the socialist fatherland.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN 10TH-MONTH RICE--Many localities in the north are quickly reaping 10th-month rice for delivery to the state granary with a determination to completely and quickly fulfill their grain obligations. Four districts, namely Ung Hoa and Thuong Tin in Ha Son Binh Province, Dan Phuong in Hanoi and Tu Loc in Hai Hung Province, and 110 agricultural cooperatives in the Bac Bo lowlands and midlands have fulfilled or overfulfilled their grain obligations for the 10th-month crop season. Yen The, Tan Yen and Tien Son districts in Ha Bac Province delivered from 500 to 1,000 tons of rice each to the state granary. [BK040707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Nov 79 BK] As of 21 November, Ha Son Binh Province had fulfilled 100.25 percent of its grain obligations to the state for the 10th-month crop season and overfulfilled its annual grain obligations for the entire year of 1979. Seven of the eight districts and towns in the province, namely, Ung Hoa, Thuong Tin, My Duc, Chuong My, Phu Xuyen, Quoc Oai and Ha Dong had fulfilled from 100 to 108.6 percent of their grain obligations. [BK040707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Nov 79 BK]

GIA LAI-CONG TUM WINTER-SPRING CROPS--People of various nationalities in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province are striving to grow 7,000 hectares of rice, 6,600 hectares of corn and 3,000 hectares of sweet potato this winter-spring season. Considering the soil characteristics of each locality, plans for cultivation and material supply have been formulated. Some 2,000 hectares of seedling bed have been plowed and some 300,000 tons of night soil have been produced for the winter-spring crops. [BK040707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK]

QUANG NAM-DANANG WINTER CROP--To date Quang Nam-Danang Province has planted more than 9,000 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary crops, fulfilling nearly 50 percent of the planned acreage. This figure includes 8,600 hectares of sweet potatoes and more than 800 hectares of vegetables. [BK040707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Nov 79 BK]

BEN TRE RICE PRODUCTION--In 1979, Ben Tre Province has planted some 130,000 hectares of rice, producing an increase of more than 10,000 hectares over the previous year. Due to weather and land conditions, Ben Tre has been compelled to completely abandon the cultivation of the summer-fall rice

crop and turn to the early 10th-month rice crop instead. As a result, the province has been able to expand the area formerly grown to summer-fall rice to 47,500 hectares, an increase of nearly 20,000 hectares. [BK040707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Nov 79 BK]

HA BAC WINTER CROPS--Some 29,500 hectares of winter crops have been planted in Ha Bac Province, an increase of 15.6 percent over the same period last year. Due to the prolonged dry season, many cultivated areas need water and cooperatives in the province have had to use an appropriate part of their work force to fight drought for crops cultivated by both collectives and cooperative members' families. [BK040707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--Peasants in Hau Giang Province are intensively caring for 300,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. Thousands of workers daily go to ricefields to weed and fertilize rice and to kill insects and rodents. While harvesting the early 10th-month rice, peasants have also prepared soil for the winter-spring crop cultivation. In the past 10 days, they have planted nearly 8,500 hectares bringing the total area planted to winter-spring rice since early in the crop season to 12,130 hectares or 31.1 percent of the planned area and an increase of 59 percent over the same period last year. [BK040707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK]

MEKONG RIVER DELTA RICE CULTIVATION--To date the provinces in the Mekong River delta region have transplanted winter-spring rice on 33,400 hectares mostly with insect-resistant rice strains. Thanks to efforts in making preparations at an early stage, Long An Province alone has been able to sow winter-spring rice on 20,000 hectares, fulfilling 38.5 percent of the planned norm. [BK040707 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 79 BK]

TAY NINH WINTER-SPRING CROP--Tay Ninh Province is determined to grow 19,000 hectares of rice, 24,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and 15,000 hectares of short-term industrial crops in the 1979-80 winter-spring crop season. In addition to the effort to insure enough rice seeds, the provincial agricultural sector has sent 65 percent of the farm tractors to help local cooperatives, production collectives and peasants carry out soil preparation so that rice can be sown and transplanted on schedule. [BK030257 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Nov 79 BK]

SONG BE WINTER-SPRING CROP--Song Be Province recently held a conference to discuss measures to successfully carry out the 1979-80 winter-spring crop production as well as the grain collection task. The conference decided that efforts must be made by all localities in the province to insure that rice is grown on 26,300 hectares in this winter-spring crop season. [BK030257 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Nov 79 BK] This winter-spring season, Song Be Province is striving to plant 26,320 hectares of crops, an increase of nearly 50 percent over the last winter-spring crop season. [BK101452 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK]

BEN TRE RICE--This year, peasants in Ben Tre Province have planted 135,000 hectares of rice of which 8,000 hectares have been planted to new rice varieties. Since early this year, many symposiums have been organized to devise measures to attain the goal of grain production. During the 1978-79 winter-spring crop season, the province planted 45,600 hectares of rice. Peasants have been urged to intensively care for the main 10th-month rice crop in order to overfulfill the 1979 production goal of 350,000 tons of grain. [BK030257 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 22 Nov 79 BK]

LAM DONG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Lam Dong Province will strive to grow some 5,000 hectares of rice in the 1979-80 winter-spring crop season. To fulfill this plan, the province is intensively guiding districts in improving all water conservancy systems and securing short-term rice strains to insure that rice is sown and transplanted on the entire area on schedule. [BK030257 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 1 Nov 79 BK]

AN GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Peasants and production collectives in An Giang Province have to date germinated seeds for 7,836 hectares, prepared soil on 22,000 hectares and sowed seedlings on 227 hectares in order to fulfill the rice planting norm of 80,000 hectares for this winter-spring season. Cho Moi District is the leader in directly sowing winter-spring rice. [BK030257 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 22 Nov 79 BK]

VINH PHU WINTER-SPRING CROPS--By satisfactorily utilizing all sources of manpower, cooperatives in Vinh Phu Province have been able to grow 11,083 hectares of winter-spring corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, vegetables and beans. This figure represents an increase of 4,966 hectares over the same period last year and 62 percent of the planned norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Nov 79 BK]

THAI BINH POTATOES--As of 25 October, Thai Binh Province had planted 3,600 hectares of potatoes, fulfilling 24 percent of the planned area with an increase of 1,300 hectares over the same period last year. It is striving to complete the planting of 15,000 hectares by 20 November. Cooperatives have expanded their winter crop areas by 100 to 140 hectares each and have thus far cultivated 80 percent or more of the planned area. [BK101412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Nov 79 BK]

HA TUYEN EMULATION DRIVE--The party and people's committees of Ha Tuyen Province have launched an emulation drive to grow 86,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, subsidiary and industrial crops and to raise 445,000 head of domestic animals. The drive is also aimed at improving water conservancy and producing fertilizer to insure the intensive cultivation of 34,000 hectares of corn, potato and manioc. [BK101412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK]

ANIMAL RAISING REVIEW--According to a report of the General Statistics Department, as of 1 October the country had raised more than 9 million pigs, fulfilling 92 percent of the plan norm. The pig herds of northern provinces: 6 delta provinces, 3 provinces in the former fourth region, and Vinh Phu, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Quang Ninh and Hoang Lien Son provinces had increased herds by 6.4 percent, fulfilling 97 percent of the yearly plan. Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh provinces had respectively 430,000 and 670,000 pigs, an increase of 7 percent over the same period last year while the pig herds in Ha Son Binh Province have increased by 5 to 6 percent over the same period last year or by about 2,000 head. In the southern provinces, cooperatives and farms have also increased their pig herds. Dac Lac Province is trying to reach the goal of 120,000 pigs this year. Along with the efforts to develop pig raising, all provinces have tried to expand the raising of cattle and water buffalo. [BK101412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Nov 79 BK]

VINH PHU WINTER-SPRING CROP--This winter-spring crop season, Vinh Phu Province is to grow about 65,000 hectares--45,000 hectares of winter rice and 5th-month rice on the remaining area. In order to obtain 140,000 tons of rice and 40,000 tons of subsidiary food crops, the province is concentrating on the intensive cultivation and the expansion of the cultivated area. [BK101412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY CROPS--In the 1979-80 winter-spring crop season, the districts in Ho Chi Minh City's suburbs will strive to grow 33,300 hectares of grain and subsidiary and industrial crops, with rice accounting for 12,000 hectares. This figure shows an increase of 18 percent over the area grown to these crops in the previous winter-spring crop season. By late October, these districts had transplanted nearly 54,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, almost fulfilling the set norm. [BK111010 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Nov 79 BK]

NORTHERN 10TH-MONTH RICE--According to the the Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee, the province has to date harvested more than 45,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, covering almost 40 percent of transplanted area. It has planted about 45,000 hectares of winter crops, meeting more than 70 percent of planned norms and showing an increase of 20,000 hectares over the same period last year. According to initial estimates, Thai Binh Province has harvested more than 30,000 hectares of 10th-month rice on more than 35 percent of the cultivated area. As of 6 November, peasants in Ha Son Binh Province had harvested more than 36,000 hectares on 40 percent of 10th-month rice area. The province has so far planted only 20 percent of winter crop area. Only 4,000 hectares of potato have been planted out of the planned norm of 20,000 hectares. As of 7 November, seven districts in Ha Nam Ninh Province had harvested more than 25,000 hectares of 10th-month rice on more than 50 percent of the ripe rice area. The harvest is somewhat slower than during the same period last year. [BK101423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES WINTER-SPRING CROP--The southern provinces are striving to sow a total of 675,000 hectares of rice and 290,000 hectares of subsidiary crops for the 1979-80 winter-spring season, hoping to have a yield of 2.45 million tons of grain and food. Provinces with large winter-spring rice areas are Nghia Binh which has 90,000 hectares; An Giang, 75,000 hectares; and Dong Thap, 70,000 hectares. [BK101423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Nov 79 BK]

AN GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--An Giang Province is distributing seeds to various localities, especially border villages, to plant 86,000 hectares of rice in the forthcoming winter-spring crop. Bay Nui District is accelerating the harvesting of 5,000 hectares of fall-winter rice so as to provide seeds for other districts to grow winter-spring rice. [BK101423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Nov 79 BK]

HAI HUNG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 25 October, peasants in Hai Hung Province had reaped 28,156 hectares of early 10th-month rice or 23.3 percent of the cultivated area, an increase of more than 8,000 hectares over the same period last year. They have also planted 26,600 hectares of assorted winter crops, fulfilling 38.4 percent of the area plan norm, an increase of 13,100 hectares over last year. [BK111231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 79 BK]

LONG AN SUMMER-FALL RICE--Cooperatives, production collectives and peasants in Long An Province are striving to quickly and completely reap the summer-fall rice. Of the 47,000 hectares or more recently reaped, more than 20,000 hectares have been weeded and plowed for the winter-spring crop planting. [BK111231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK]

CAO BANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--Agricultural cooperatives in Cao Bang Province are concentrating on quickly harvesting 24,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. The 10 districts in the province have thus far reaped from 30 to 50 percent of the cultivated area. The border districts of Trung Khanh, Quang Hoa and Hoa An have reaped from 1,000 to 2,000 hectares of the rice. [BK111231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK]

HANOI HOG RAISING--Pig herds in Hanoi suburbs are increasing quantitatively and qualitatively and now include 382,000 hogs, an increase of 5.2 percent over the figure recorded during the first months of the year. The increase in the state farms was 3.1 percent while that of collectives and cooperative members' families were from 4 to 8.4 percent over the plan norms. [BK111231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK]

TAY NINH WINTER-SPRING RICE--Tay Ninh Province is preparing to plant and intensively cultivate 19,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, an increase of 15 percent over the last crop season. The provincial agricultural service has zoned off areas, procured fertilizer and fuel and new varieties

of rice seeds, and has accelerated the improvement of small water conservancy projects to support the winter-spring rice production. [BK101452 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK]

SOUTHERN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Many southern provinces have started planting early winter-spring rice on ricefields where they failed to plant 10th-month rice. These include 4,000 hectares in Long An Province, 3,600 hectares in Tien Giang Province, 5,000 hectares in An Giang Province and 2,000 hectares in Ben Tre Province. The entire south is striving to grow 675,000 hectares including 91,000 hectares in Nghia Binh, 70,000 hectares in Dong Thap, 80,000 hectares in Tien Giang and 75,000 hectares in An Giang. [BKk01452 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK]

DAC LAC ETHNIC RESETTLERS--Over the past 3 years, dozens of locations have been established in Dac Lac Province to resettle some 22,000 ethnic minority people. Large numbers of these people have under taken collective work to establish 34 cooperatives and 45 production collectives and have reclaimed and cultivated more than 10,000 hectares of grain and short-term industrial crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Oct 79 BK]

MINH HAI RESETTLERS--Some 12,000 Ha Nam Ninh provincial people relocated to the new economic zones in Minh Hai Province have cleared 20,000 hectares of virgin land most of which has been cultivated. Together with Minh Hai people they have established four farms and nine agricultural cooperatives, dug 311 km of canals and ditches and built 286 km of roads and more than 1,800 square meters of storehouses. [BK111231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK]

SUGARCANE, COCONUT GROWING--Hanoi, 18 Nov--The Mekong River Delta Province of Ben Tre has planted 4,000 hectares of sugarcane and built 429 sugar mills. An area has been marked out for sugarcane planting in Mo Cay District. Agricultural cadres have been sent to sugarcane farms to guide the peasants on intensive cultivation of sugarcanes. More than two-thirds of the sugar mills have engaged in collective production. Mo Cay District alone will supply the state with 3,000 tons of sugar in this crop. Peasants in the province have put more than 36,500 hectares under coconut. They are harvesting 15,000 hectares with an average yield of 4,000 tons of coconuts per hectare. More coconut processing factories have been built to produce soap, animal coal, soft drinks and coconut fiber carpets. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINE COLLECTIVES--Hanoi, 22 Nov--The 15 provinces from Thuan Hai southward have set up 295 agricultural machine collectives. The collectives, with more than 3,200 mechanical ploughs and tractors, or 80 percent of the privately owned machines, employ almost 9,000 drivers and mechanics. Seven pilot districts, mostly in the Mekong River Delta, have formed 73 such collectives and have ploughed 35,000 hectares for rice and subsidiary food crops. With collective management, farm machines are operating well and food production has increased. [Text] [OW230645 Hanoi VNA in English 0408 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW]

STATE FARMS--Hanoi, 10 Nov--The southern provinces have built 176 state farms including 77 farms for industrial crops and fruit trees. The farms cover 867,000 hectares and employ 100,000 workers. Areas have been marked out for food plants, industrial crops and fruit trees. Ninety nine state farms in the Mekong River Delta and the eastern provinces have specialized in rice, subsidiary food crops and fruit trees. "In the past 4 years, a number of state farms specializing in industrial crops and fruit trees for export have expanded their tilled acreage. Rubber plantations in particular have been enlarged by thousands more of hectares. Nineteen coffee and tea farms have put 27,000 hectares under cultivation and produced thousands of tons for export. This year, nine pineapple farms, with an area of 2,000 hectares, have supplied the state with more than 10,000 tons of produce for export." [Hanoi VNA in English 0242 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

SOVIET CRANES--Hanoi, 10 Nov--The Soviet Union has given the Saigon harbour in Ho Chi Minh City a number of dock cranes for cargo handling. With the assistance of Soviet experts, Vietnamese technicians have completed assembling the first crane and have started working on two others. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0240 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW]

JAPANESE MACHINERY EXHIBITION--Hanoi, 15 Nov--The "1979 Japan Machinery Show" was opened here this morning by the Chamber of Commerce and the Japan-Vietnam Commercial Association. Present at the opening ceremony were Hoang Trong Dai, acting director of the Chamber of Commerce; N. Nakamuga, chairman of the Japan-Vietnam Commercial Association; Japanese ambassador Eihiro Noda; Miyamoto Taro, representative of the Communist Party of Japan in Vietnam; and others. On display were machinery for use in agriculture, forestry and construction work, and hand tools made by 17 Japanese companies. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW]

TENDERS FOR ELECTRICAL PROJECT--Hanoi, 30 Nov--The General Company for Import of Equipment and Technological Exchange here today invited tenders for equipment and materials for an electrical transmission and distribution project for Ho Chi Minh City. The project is covered by long-term credits granted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The eight tenders were companies in India, France and Japan. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

EXPORTS INCREASE--Hanoi, 22 Nov--Ho Chi Minh City last month produced more than 25 million dong worth of export goods, or one-fourth of the output value achieved in the first 10 months of this year. Garments accounted for 96 percent of the earnings. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0402 GMT 22 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

LABOR

BRIEFS

SRV-USSR MINING SCHOOL--On 14 November the Ministry of Power and Coal inaugurated the Vietnam-USSR mining technical workers school and opened its first course in Uong Bi City, Quang Ninh Province. Attending the inaugural ceremony were Comrade Nguyen Chan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of power and coal; Comrade (Petrovic), secretary of the Soviet Embassy in our country; and many Soviet power and coal experts. This is the first mining technical workers school, equipped by the Soviet Union for the Ministry of Power and Coal. The school, which comprises a main three-storey building with 15 classrooms, a 400-seat auditorium, 2 training workshops and a practice furnace section, is responsible for training workers in 12 occupations. About 600 students of the levels of 7th and 10th grades have been admitted to the first course. The body of teachers for the first course include teachers of the school and 14 Soviet teachers and foremen. [BK251528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Nov 79 BK]

CSO: 4209

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SRV PRESIDENT SIGNS DECREE ON PROTECTION, EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

OW261621 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 26 Nov--President Ton Duc Thang has signed a law on the protection, and education of children in Vietnam. A presidential decree, adopted by the National Assembly Standing Committee on 14 November provides for measures to ensure an all-round and harmonious development of children, and to guarantee respect for, and the exercise of, their fundamental rights, thus creating a firm initial basis for them to become good citizens.

The law stipulates that all children, from their birth to the age of 15, are entitled to protection, education by their families and the state, regardless of sex, nationality, religion, social origin, or the social status of their parents or their adoptive parents.

Children's fundamental rights include the right to proper up-bringing, the family, the state and society must create the most favorable conditions to better care for children. Children have the right to free health care. They have the right and obligation to complete basic general education which is provided free of charge, and they are provided with books and school facilities, favorable conditions must be created for gifted pupils to develop their abilities.

Another right is to participate in healthy recreational activities. The state, trade unions, co-operatives, organizations of literature, art, physical culture and sports, and other social bodies, must supply children with toys, books and other necessities. Efforts must be made to build more playing and drilling grounds.

Special attention must be given to children of fallen combatants and orphans without close relatives. Handicapped children will be taught suitable trades.

Children's dignity must be respected, and all forms of ill-treatment are punishable.

The law also stipulates the tasks of children as well as those of the general education school and other responsible bodies in putting this into effect.

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

LAM DONG PEOPLE RELOCATED--In the past 9 months, some 1,300 families comprising nearly 8,000 people in Lam Dong Province have been relocated to new economic zones, fulfilling nearly 80 percent of the yearly plan. This figure includes 548 families of nearly 3,000 people in Duc Trong District and 680 families of about 4,000 people in Dalat City. [BK111231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 29 Oct 79 BK]

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Thích Tâm An [THICHS TAAM AN], Venerable

Vice President of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; he was a member of the funeral committee for Thich Tri Do who died on 24 October 1979. (NHAN DAN 26 Oct 79 p 1)

Trình Kim Anh [TRINHJ KIM ANHR], Dr.

*Director of the Cho Ray Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City; he is listed at the end of an article in this issue by members of the hospital. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 93 No 2, Mar-Apr 79 p 45)

Trần Văn Bá [TRAANF VAWN BAS], Dr.

Vice President of the Association of Hematology; elected at a congress held on 21 October 1978 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn Xuân Bách [NGUYEENX XUAAN BACHS], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Anesthesia and Recovery; was elected at a congress held on 16 February 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92, No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn Như Bang [NGUYEENX NHUW BAWNGF], Dr.

Vice President of the Association of Pathological Anatomy and Forensic Medicine; elected at a congress held on 29 November 1978 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Hoàng Thúc Bình [HOANGF THUCS BINHS]

*Deputy Director General of the Vietnam National Complete Equipment Import and Technical Exchange Corporation; on 30 October 1979 he chaired an international bid tendering session for the Binh Dinh and Go Cong water conservancy projects. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Hồng Cẩm [NGUYEENX HOONGF CAAMR]

*Vice Minister of Maritime Products; on 27 October 1979 he attended the arrival of a delegation from the Soviet Confederation of Friendship Associations and the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 28 Oct 79 p 1)

Hoàng Đình Cầu [HOANGF DINHF CAAUF], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Surgery; was elected to the association's sixth term Central Committee at the association's sixth congress held in Hanoi from 24 to 26 April 1979. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 94 No 3, May-Jun 79 p 51)

Đặng Kim Châu [DAWNGJ KIM CHAAU], Dr.

Vice President and Secretary of the Vietnam Association of Surgery; was elected to the association's sixth term Central Committee at the association's sixth congress held in Hanoi from 24 to 26 April 1979. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 94 No 3, May-Jun 79 p 51)

Võ Chí Công [VOR CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Premier; head of the Department for Agricultural Transformation in the South; recently he visited Long An Province to inspect the agricultural production and transformation situation there. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Trinh Cở [NGUYEENX TRINH COW], Dr.

*President of the Vietnam Association of Surgery; was elected to the association's sixth term Central Committee at the association's sixth congress held in Hanoi from 24 to 26 April 1979. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 94 No 3, May-Jun 79 p 51)

Nguyễn Văn Cung [NGUYEENX VAWN CUNG]

*Head of the Water Conservancy College; his article "Twenty Years of Building and Maturing by the Water Conservancy College" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Oct 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Duy Cường [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG], Pharmacist

President of the Ho Chi Minh City Medical Association; elected at a congress held in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 January 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn Dân [NGUYEENX ZAA NF]

*Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee and *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Haiphong Municipality; attended ceremonies in Haiphong on 28 July 1979 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the municipal S&T Committee. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 9, Sep 79 p 31)

Đường Hồng [DUWOWNGF HOONGF ZAA TJ]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Some Key Matters Concerning Science and Technology To Raise Rice Yields in Our Country." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 9, Sep 79 pp 1-5)

Mùa Thi Dý [MUA F THI J ZYS]

*President of the Women's Federation, Lai Chau Province; member of the Meo Tribe; her article "Meo Women Have Clearly Determined Their Position and Responsibility in the Nation's New Situation and Mission" appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 31 Oct-6 Nov 79 p 4)

Thích Quảng Dung [THICH S QUANGR ZUNG], Venerable

Vice President of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; he was a member of the funeral committee for Thích Trí Độ who died on 24 October 1979. (NHAN DAN 26 Oct 79 p 1)

Lê Minh Đại [LEE MINH DAI J], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Anesthesia and Recovery; was elected at a congress held on 16 February 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Lê Minh Đào [LEE MINH DAO F]

*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Ben Tre Province; recently he accompanied Vice President of the SRV, Nguyen Huu Tho, on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 79 p 1)

Thích Trí Độ [THICH S TRIS DOO J], Deceased

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; head of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; former member of the Standing Committee of the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th National Assemblies; he died of a severe illness aggravated by old age and a weakened condition at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital on 24 October 1979 at age 85. (NHAN DAN 26 Oct 79 p 1)

Phạm Hồ Hải [PHAM J HOO F HAIR], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Anesthesia and Recovery; was elected at a congress held on 16 February 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn D[~]ương H[~]án [NGUYEENX ZUWOWNG HANS], Sr. Col.

*Chief of the Department of Schools, Ministry of National Defense; he is the author of an article in this issue on training reserve officers and NCO's. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 9-10, Sep-Oct 79 pp 4-7)

Vũ C[~]ông H[~]oè [VUX COONG HOEF], Prof.

President of the Association of Pathological Anatomy and Forensic Medicine; elected at a congress held on 29 November 1978 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn K[~]im H[~]ung [NGUYEENX KIM HUNGF]

Deputy Head of the Institute of Oceanographic Research; his article "Some Considerations About Oceanography in Our Country" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 13 Oct 79 p 26)

Tr[~]ần N[~]am H[~]ung [TRAANF NAM HUWNG], Dr.

Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Medical Association; elected at a congress held in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 January 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn Th[~]ức H[~]u [NGUYEENX THUWCS HUWU]

*Editor in Chief of the The Duc The Thao Publishing House; on 20 October 1979 he attended an exhibit in Hanoi of Soviet books on sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 27 Oct 79 p 8)

Ph[~]am V[~]ăn K[~]iệt [PHAMJ VAWN KIEETS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Giang Province; on 21 October 1979 he spoke with Vice Premier Pham Hung, who was touring his province, about the local political and economic situation. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 79 p 1)

L[~]âm K[~]ính [LAAM KINHS], Deceased

Born in 1920; member of the VCP; Deputy Head of the VPA Political Academy; he died of an illness on 3 November 1979 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Nov 79 p 4)

T[~]ôn Th[~]ất L[~]ang [TOON THAATS LANG], Dr.

President of the Vietnam Association of Anesthesia and Recovery; was elected at a congress held on 16 February 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

[^]Khieu [^]Anh [^]Laan [KHIEEUS ANH LAAN], *Colonel

His article concerning command and organizational matters relative to his organization appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Oct 79 p 3)

[^]Bo [^]Xuan [^]Lu[^]at [BOOF XUAAN LUAATJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; he was a member of the funeral committee for Thich Tri Do who died on 24 October 1979. (NHAN DAN 26 Oct 79 p 1)

[^]Tran [^]Hoai Nam [TRAANF HOAIF NAM]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With People of Other Nations; on 27 October 1979 he attended the arrival of a delegation from the Soviet Confederation of Friendship Associations and of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 28 Oct 79 p 1)

[^]Tran [^]Huu [^]Nghi[^]ep [TRAANF HUWUX NGHIEPJ], Dr.

*First Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Association of Medicine; this issue carries a copy of his 28 February 1979 letter to the Vietnam General Association of Medicine, Ministry of Health and Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front pledging support to the party and state policies regarding the PRC aggressors. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 94 No 3, May-Jun 79 p 52)

[^]Thich [^]Duc [^]Nhuan [THICHS DUWCS NHUAANJ], Venerable

Vice President of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; he was a member of the funeral committee for Thich Tri Do who died on 24 October 1979. (NHAN DAN 26 Oct 79 p 1)

[^][[^]Do] [^]Xuan [^]Oanh [DOOX XUAAN OANH]

Permanent Secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity With the American People; on 26 October 1979 he attended a reception for a delegation of U.S. religious personalities. (NHAN DAN 27 Oct 79 p 1)

[^]Vo [^]Van [^]Pham [VOX VAWN PHAAMR]

*Acting Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ben Tre Province; recently he accompanied Vice President of the SRV, Nguyen Huu Tho, on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 79 p 1)

[^]Nguyen [^]Phung [NGUYEENX PHUNGF]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; head of the Agriculture Service, Hai Hung Province; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Member To Huu on a visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 79 p 1)

Hoàng Đức Phương [HOANGF DUWCS PHUWOWNG], Eng.

*Deputy chief of the Institute of Industrial Plants; an interview with him on the bright prospects for growing industrial crops in Vietnam appears in this issue. (TO QUOC No 10, Oct 79 pp 19-21)

Nguyễn Dương Quang [NGUYEENX ZUWOWNG QUANG], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Surgery; was elected to the association's sixth term Central Committee at the association's sixth congress held in Hanoi from 24 to 26 April 1979. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 94 No 3, May-Jun 79 p 51)

Trần Văn Quang [TRAANF VAWN QUANG], Lieutenant General

Of the Ministry of National Defense; recently he returned from a visit to Mozambique. (NHAN DAN 24 Oct 79 p 4)

Hoàng Đình Quý [HOANGF DINHF QUYS], Dr.

Deputy chief of the Public Health Service and head of the Hospital of Dac Lac Province; president of the Medical Association of Dac Lac Province; he was elected to the latter position at a congress held on 6 April 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn Gia Quyền [NGUYEENX GIA QUYEENF], Dr.

Vice President of the Association of Pathological Anatomy and Forensic Medicine; elected at a congress held on 29 November 1978 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Ninh Province; on 15 October 1979 he attended the 3d Congress of the Quang Ninh Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 23-29 Oct 79 p 3)

Phạm Biểu Tâm [PHAMJ BIEEUR TAAM], Prof.

Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Medical Association: elected at a congress held in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 January 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Phạm Biểu Tâm [PHAMJ BIEEUR TAAM], Prof.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Surgery; was elected to the association's sixth term central committee at the association's sixth congress held in Hanoi from 24 to 26 April 1979. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 94 No 3, May-Jun 79 p 51)

Nguyễn Tấn Thanh [NGUYEENX TAANS THANH]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Kien Giang Province; on 21 October 1979 he spoke with Vice Premier Pham Hung, who was touring his province, concerning the local political and economic situation. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 79 p 1)

Đương Đình Thao [ZUWOWNG DINHF THAOR]

Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 29 October 1979 he attended the departure of a Cambodian dramatic troupe that had been performing in the SRV. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Công Thắng [NGUYEENX COONG THAWNGS]

*Chief of the Department of Disease Prevention and Treatment, Ministry of Public Health; attended the 13th national conference of the Association of Pediatrics held on 27 June 1979. (Y HOC THUC HANH No 219, May-Jun 79 p 47)

Huỳnh Khắc Thiến [HUYNHF KHAWCS THIEENJ], Prof.

Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Medical Association; elected at a congress held in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 January 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Lưu Thọ [LUWU THOJ]

*Head of the Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of Culture and Information; on 27 October 1979 he returned to Hanoi with the Thang Long Performing Troupe which he had taken to Algiers and the USSR. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Thu [NGUYEENX VAWN THU], Dr.

Vice President of the Association of Hematology; elected at a congress held on 21 October 1978 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Trần Xuân Thu [TRAANF XUAAN THU], Dr.

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Medical Association; elected at a congress held in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 January 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn Ngọc Hương Thu [NGUYEENX NGOCJ HUWOWNG THU], Prof.

Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Medical Association; elected at a congress held in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 January 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn Thu [NGUYEENX THUJ], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Anesthesia and Recovery; was elected at a congress held on 16 February 1979 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Vũ Công Thuyết [VUX COONG THUYEETS], Pharmacist

President of the Vietnam Association of Pharmacy; this issue carries a copy of an 8 March 1979 letter from him to the VCP Central Committee and the SRV Council of Ministers pledging support to party and state policies regarding the PRC aggressors. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 94 No 3, May-Jun 79 p 50)

Nguyễn Hữu Thước [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUWOWCS]

Deputy Head of the Institute of Biology of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article on applying the results of scientific research to production appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Nov 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Khánh Toàn [NGUYEENX KHANHS TOANF]

Chairman of the State Social Science Commission; Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 27 October 1979 he attended the arrival of a delegation from the Soviet Confederation of Friendship Associations and of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 28 Oct 79 p 1)

Hoàng Như Tố [HOANGF NHUW TOOS], MS Deceased

President of the Hanoi College of Pharmacy and member of the VCP Committee of the College; former Colonel in the VPA; Deputy Head of the Institute for Research in Military Medicine; Vice President of the Vietnam General Association of Medicine, 9th Term; died of a heart attack at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Hospital on 25 March 1979; his death notice appears in this issue. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 93 No 2, Mar-Apr 79 p 46)

Trần Tông [TRAANF TOONGS]

Deputy Head of the VCP Central Committee Department for Research in Party History; on 16 October 1979 he headed a delegation from his department on a visit to Czechoslovakia. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 79 p 4)

Vĩ Huyền Trác [VI HUYEENF TRACS], Dr.

Vice President of the Association of Pathological Anatomy and Forensic Medicine; elected at a congress held on 29 November 1978 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Nguyễn Văn Trí [NGUYEENX VAWN TRIF], Prof.

*Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front; attended a congress held in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 January 1979 to found the Ho Chi Minh City Medical Association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Phạm Gia Triệu [PHAMJ GIA TRIEEUJ], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Surgery; was elected to the association's sixth term Central Committee at the association's sixth congress held in Hanoi from 24 to 26 April 1979. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 94 No 3, May-Jun 79 p 51)

Trương Công Trung [TRUWOWNG COONG TRUNG], Dr.

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Surgery; was elected to the association's sixth term Central Committee at the association's sixth congress held in Hanoi from 24 to 26 April 1979. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 94 No 3, May-Jun 79 p 51) *President of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Pharmacy and Medicine; listed at the end of an article in this issue by members of the college. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 93 No 2, Mar-Apr 79 p 45)

Nguyễn Xuân Tuấn [NGUYEENX XUAAN TUAAN] Deceased

Former deputy chief of the Agricultural Service, Thai Binh Province; author of an article in this issue on duckweed growing and intensive cultivation; his name is printed with a black border surrounding it at the head of the article and in the table of contents. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 9, Sep 79 p 6 and Back Cover)

Đào Thế Tuấn [DAOJ THEES TUAANS]

Deputy Head of the Agriculture Science and Technology Institute of Vietnam; his article "Standards for Evaluating Plant Strains" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Oct 79 p 3)

Hoàng Tung [HOANGF TUNGF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; President of the Vietnam Journalist Association; on 11 October 1979 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of Mongolian newspapermen. (TIEN PHONG 30 Oct-5 Nov 79 p 3)

Tôn Thất Tung [TOON THAATS TUNGF], Prof.

Director of the Vietnam-GDR Hospital; attended a congress held on 16 February 1979 to found the Vietnam Association of Anesthesia and Recovery. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Đinh Văn Tuy [DINH VAWN TUY], Maj. Gen.

Deputy Political Officer of the People's Armed Public Security Forces; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Strengthening Young Party Members in the People's Armed Public Security Forces." (THANH NIEN No 9, Sep 79 pp 16-18)

Bach Quốc Tuyên [BACHJ QUOOCS TUYEEN], Dr.

President of the Association of Hematology; elected at a congress held on 21 October 1978 to found the association. (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 92 No 1, Jan-Feb 79 p 60)

Chu Văn Đồng [CHU VAWN TUWOWNGF], Dr.

Head of the Institute for the Protection of Children's Health and President of the Association of Pediatrics; spoke at the 13th national conference of the association held on 27 June 1979. (Y HOC THUC HANH No 219, May-Jun 79 p 47)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Chanh [NGUYEENX CHANH]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 31 October 1979 he was in Vientiane, Laos for the signing of a trade protocol between the SRV and Laos. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 79 p 1)

Giáp Văn Cường [GIAPS VAWN CUWOWNG], Major General

*Commander of the Vietnam People's Navy; on 6 November 1979 he attended a reception for the admiral of a visiting Russian fleet. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 79 p 1)

Hoàng Trọng Đại [HOANGF TRONGJ DAIJ]

*Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 5 November 1979 he attended a reception for a Swedish Government economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Hộ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With People of Other Nations; *Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 1 November 1979 he attended a meeting to mark the 62d anniversary of the October Revolution of the USSR. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 79 p 1)

Trần Văn Hưng [TRAANF VAWN HUNGF]

*SRV Ambassador to Algeria; on 1 November 1979 he was present when the president of Algeria received Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 79 p 1)

Trình Thái Hùng [TRINH THAIS HUWNG]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 5 November 1979 he attended a reception for officers of a visiting Soviet fleet. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 79 p 4)

Đoàn Bá Khanh [DOANF BAS KHANHS], Senior Colonel

*Deputy Commander of the Vietnam People's Navy; on 5 November 1979 he attended a reception in Haiphong for the officers of a visiting Soviet fleet. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Lập [NGUYEENX LAAPJ], *Senior Colonel

*Acting Head of the Foreign Liaison Department, Ministry of National Defense; on 6 November 1979 he attended a reception for the admiral of a visiting Russian fleet. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 79 p 1)

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Premier; on 6 November 1979 he attended a meeting to mark the 62d anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution and the 1st anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Hà Phan [NGUYEENX HAF PHANS]

Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Pham Hung on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 79 p 1)

Vũ Quý [VUX QUYS]

*Acting Minister of Building; on 5 November 1979 he attended the reception by Political Bureau Member and Premier Pham Van Dong of a visiting Soviet government delegation. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 79 p 4)

Phung Thế Tài [PHUNGF THEES TAIF], Major General

*Deputy Chief of the General Staff; on 6 November 1979 he attended a reception for the admiral of a visiting Russian fleet. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 79 p 1)

Hà Kế Tân [HAF KEES TAANS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister in Charge of the Da River Project; on 3 November 1979 he attended the arrival in the SRV of a USSR government delegation. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 79 p 1)

Bùi Văn Thanh [BUIF VAWN THANH]

*Counselor of the SRV Embassy in Laos; on 31 October 1979 he attended the signing, in Vientiane, of a trade protocol between the SRV and Laos. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 79 p 1)

Ta Hồng Thanh [TAJ HOONGF THANH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he recently attended a meeting in Nam Dinh City to mark the conclusion of a 10-day period devoted to Vietnam-Soviet friendship. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 79 p 1)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANH]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 5 November 1979 he attended a reception for officers of visiting USSR warships. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 79 p 4)

Đinh Đức Thiện [DINH DUWCS THIEENJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister in Charge of Oil and Natural Gas [in the Office of the Premier]; on 3 November 1979 he attended the arrival in the SRV of a Soviet Government delegation. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 79 p 1)

Lâm Ngọc Thụy [LAAM NGOCJ THUYR]

*Deputy Director of the Communications and Transportation Service; his response to criticism of the Long Bien Bus Station appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 79 p 3)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 6 November 1979 he attended a meeting to mark the 62d anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution and the 1st anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 79 p 1)

Trịnh Xuân Tiên [TRINHJ XUAAN TIEENS]

Vice Minister of Food; his article "Some Thoughts on the Grain Balance in Localities" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Đình Tranh [NGUYEENX DINHF TRANH]

*Vice Minister of Power and Coal; on 3 November 1979 he attended the arrival in the SRV of a USSR Government delegation. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 79 p 1)

[~]Đỗ [^]Trình [DOOX TRINHF], Major General

Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of National Defense; on 6 November 1979 he attended a reception for the admiral of a visiting Russian fleet. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 79 p 1)

[^]Đàm Quang Trung [DAMF QUANG TRUNG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended a Congress of Delegates of the VCP Organization of Ha Bac Province. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 79 p 1)

[~]Nguyễn Ký [^]Uc' [NGUYEENX KYS UCS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Cuu Long Province; recently he reported to Vice Premier Pham Hung on conditions in his province. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 79 p 1)

[~]Vũ [^]Quốc Uy [VUX QUOOCs UY]

Secretary General of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 22-26 October 1979 he attended a conference of Soviet Friendship Associations of socialist nations. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 79 p 4)

[~]Nguyễn [^]Xiên [^][NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 5 November 1979 he attended a performance by a Soviet performing troupe. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 79 p 1)

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(Interview with Duong Hong Dat, Vice Minister of Agriculture)
[Being Translated]

Some Experiences in Developing Azolla for Intensive Cultivation of Rice in Thai Binh Province (pp 6-7 and 19)
(Article by Nguyen Xuan Tuan, former deputy chief of the Agricultural Service of Thai Binh Province)

Another Step in the Perfection of Our Rice Stock System (pp 8-10)
(Article by Ho Dac Song, head of the Central Rice Stock Corporation)

Technological Management in the Intensive Cultivation of Rice at Song Phuong Cooperative (pp 11-13)
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